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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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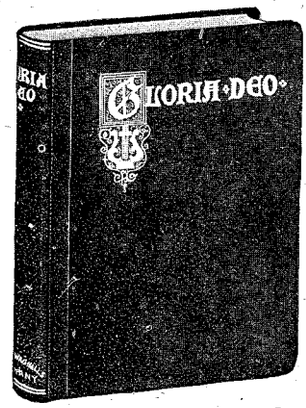

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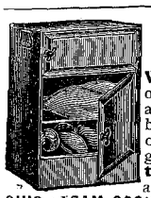

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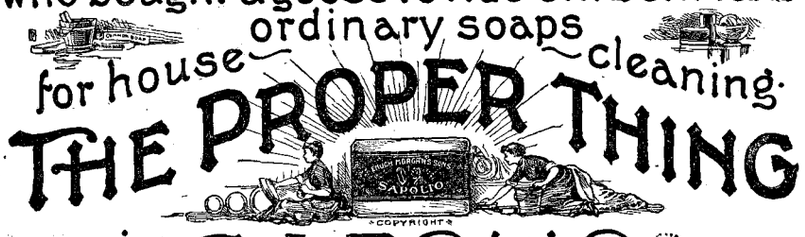

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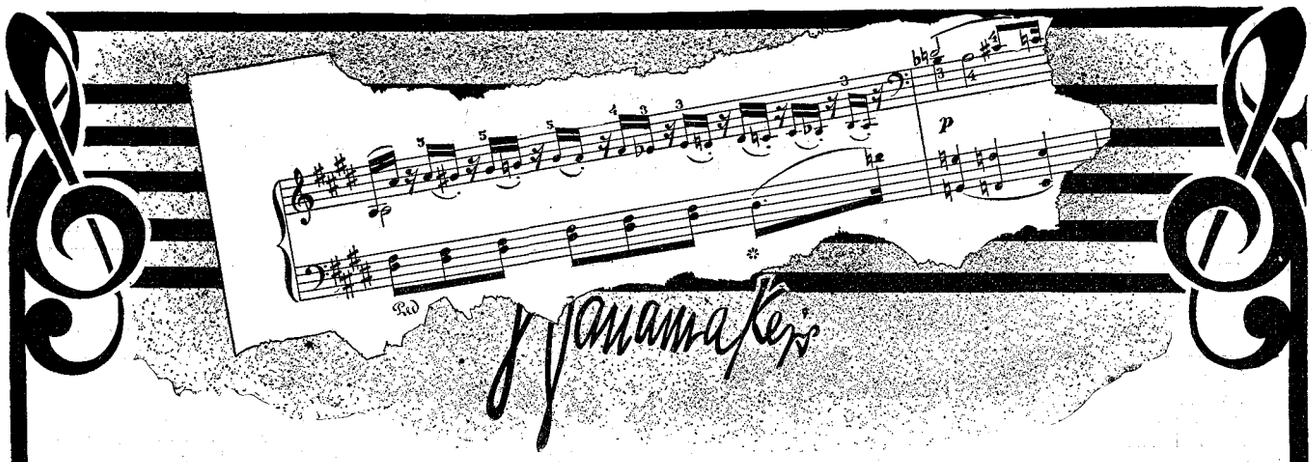

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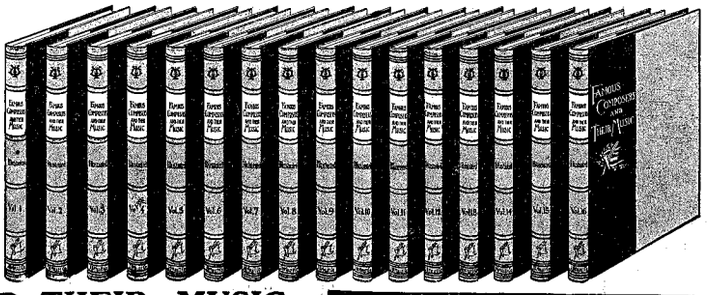

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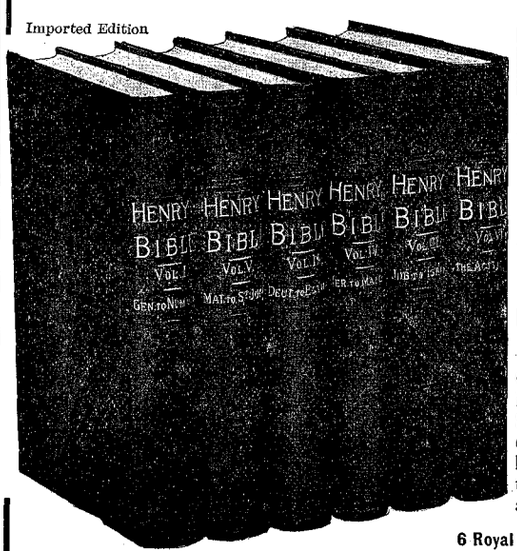

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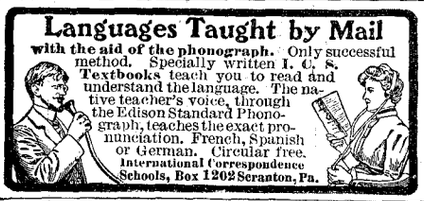

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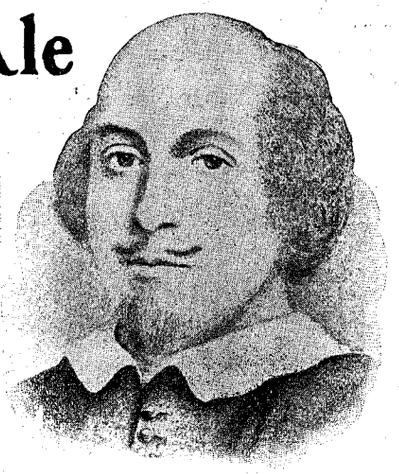

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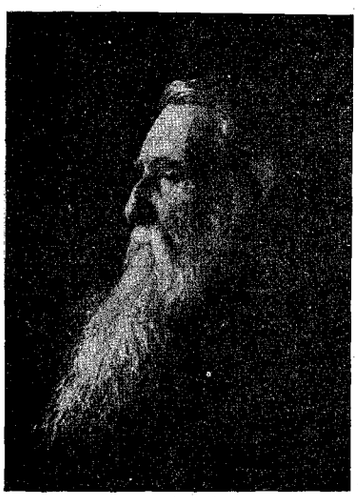

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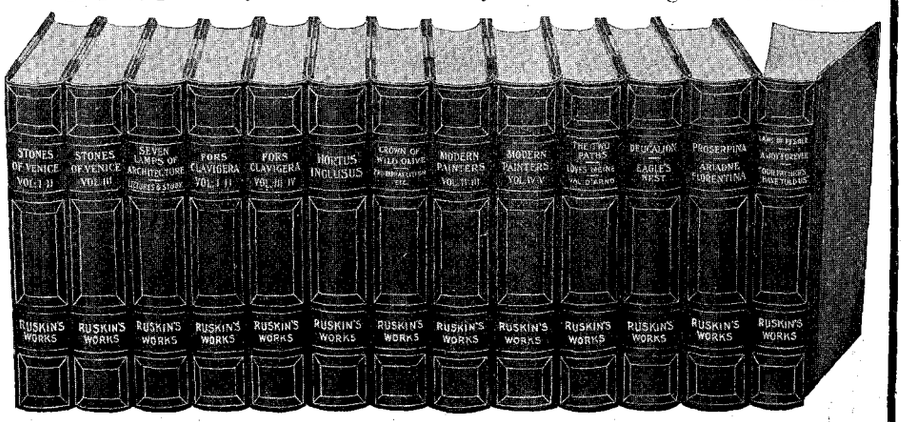

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"For years Tammany has been abused by all the common cry of humbug moralists, and the crime of crimes has been 'personal freedom' and an 'open town.'

"Now saintly Low and slick Jerome openly propose 'poor man's beer' and 'saloons open on Sunday.'

"Can hypocrisy go farther or do worse?

"Open town! Aye, aye! The promise of freedom to catch votes before election, then the 'openings' will be made by Jerome's Carrie Nation ax!

"No, no. It will not do. New York knows the true value of their false promises and the disgrace of underhand performances and slanders of our citizens.

"The result will be fully forty thousand majority for the Democratic ticket!"

The New York *Daily News* (Dem.) brings out the following point:

"The placing of a Republican machine mayor in the City Hall would deprive the city of the one partial means of defense against wrongful and harmful legislation which it has in the right of the mayor to veto acts of the Legislature which pertain to the municipal affairs of New York. It is true that the size of the Republican majority in the last Legislature made this provision ineffective, because Senator Platt could pass his measures through the Legislature over the vetoes of Mayor Van Wyck, but if the Republican majority at Albany is reduced, this provision will be most valuable—if we have a Democratic mayor—one who is not bound to serve the machine and who can defeat by his veto some of these new laws which deprive the city of its freedom.

"Home rule for New York ought to be one of the battle-cries of this campaign, and it ought to attract to the Democratic candidate thousands of voters who are believers in the principle that the people of the city should be in control of their affairs. . . . . .

"It is one of the anomalous results of Republican control of the state government that the people of this city have less to say in the affairs of their own municipality than is the case in any other city or town in the Union."

The same paper attacks Mr. Low and extols the present city officials as follows:

"Seth Low is most concerned about the fair fame of New York City, according to himself. In his speech Saturday night he gave utterance to this:

"'We wish to have the fair fame of New York spread around the world.'

"And then he proceeded to defame the city in characteristic 'reformer' style, retailing the mendacious charges that are the Republican stock in trade, and blackguarding the city's faithful and efficient servants. . . . . .

"New York is in evidence. The conditions that really exist can not be concealed or successfully misrepresented to the citizens of the city, and if their experience enables them to make comparisons with other cities, they are forced to the conclusion that New York is the cleanest and most orderly and best governed city which they have ever seen. This fact is well known to many of the gentlemen who are now most energetic in defaming the city, and it is a pity that they can not be honest about it, and that the excitement of the campaign carries away the judgment of such a man as Seth Low."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) supports Mr. Shepard, while at the same time opposing the candidacy of Mayor Van Wyck for the supreme bench. It says of the candidate for mayor:

"The more Mr. Shepard's candidacy is considered, the stronger it appears.

"Nobody has ever attempted to deny that Mr. Shepard would make a good mayor if left to himself. The sole argument against him is that he was nominated by Tammany Hall, and would be subservient to it. And the very people who advance that argument are covering the town with posters to show how he has always fought Tammany Hall, and filling the columns of their

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newspapers with accounts of the anti-Tammany activity of his sponsors, the Brooklyn Democracy.

"The truth is that Mr. Shepard is not and never was a Tammany man, nor is he now a Tammany candidate. He is the candidate of the Democratic party of Greater New York, just as Mr. Low is the candidate of the Republican party. He is the last man that Tammany would ever have thought of nominating. It was necessary to have a Brooklyn man at the head of the ticket, and the Kings County Democracy named Shepard. . . . . .

"Mr. Shepard has always been known to be an able and an upright man. It is now evident that he is a popular one as well. The community admires his courage and independence. It recalls the series of forlorn hopes he has led for conscience' sake, and it feels that here is a man to be trusted.

"Mr. Shepard has never stopped to count heads in a matter of principle. He has always been willing to stand alone and let others join him if they would. He has fought the bosses when many of those who are now opposing him have declined the contest. But he will have more company this time than on some of those occasions."

The city streets are decked with banners and posters of every size, bearing the arguments and slogans of the opposing parties. The Tammany emblems vastly outnumber those of the fusionists. It is said that when the fusionists went to hire space on the bill-boards, they found that Tammany had secured every inch that was to be had, and that when they started to hire bill-posters to bill the ash-barrels, rocks, etc., they found that Tammany had hired every bill-poster in town. The fusionists have succeeded in getting out a considerable quantity of posters, however, and the war between the rival knights of the paste brush, each trying to cover the posters of the other party with his own, is often amusing. The favorite Tammany inscription, on street banners, posters, and cards, runs as follows:

WHAT ANDREW CARNEGIE SAID.

"New York is the best governed city in the world. New York City is splendidly handled. Her streets, parks, public schools, and public institutions are magnificently managed."

WHAT ANDREW CARNEGIE DID.

He gave New York City under the present administration $5,500,000 for public libraries.

★ VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET! ★

Here are two other inscriptions, among many, that are blazoned broadcast over the city:

The credit of the City of New York at the present time is the best in the world.

You can't sell a bond of the Republican city of Philadelphia except at a great sacrifice.

You can't buy a bond of Democratic New York City except at a big premium. Vote the Democratic ticket.

DEMOCRATIC RULE MEANS MUNICIPAL PROSPERITY.

Public improvements to the amount of $140,000,000 and private building amounting to $300,000,000 are now in progress.

A change of administration would unsettle and interrupt this work. The effect would be felt all along the line by the smallest dealer and the individual workingman. Every interest of labor would be injured thereby. Vote the Democratic ticket.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S action in entertaining Booker T. Washington at dinner at the White House on Wednesday evening of last week seems to have stirred up a tempest of criticism in the Southern papers. The Memphis *Scimitar* (Dem.), for example, says:

"The most damnable outrage which has ever been perpetrated by any citizen of the United States was committed yesterday by the President, when he invited a nigger to dine with him at the White House. It would not be worth more than a passing notice if Theodore Roosevelt had sat down to dinner in his own home with a Pullman Palace car porter, but Roosevelt the individual, and Roosevelt the President, are not to be viewed in the same light. . . . . .

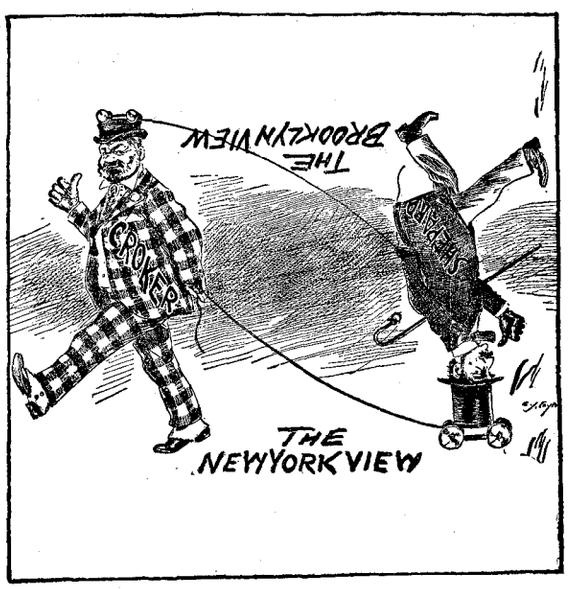
"The President has rudely shattered any expectations that may have arisen from his announced intention to make the Republican party in the South respectable. He has closed the door to any accessions of Southern white men to the Republican ranks. They can no more ignore the instinct of race than can the bitterest Democratic bourbon."

And the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.) says, similarly:

"President Roosevelt has committed a blunder that is worse than a crime, and no atonement or future act of his can remove the self-imprinted stigma. . . . . .

"This is a white man's country. It will continue to be such as long as clean blood flows through the veins of white people. The negro will remain in the South. He is entitled to his rights under the law, and the men who stand for white supremacy are the strongest advocates of granting him these rights. But beyond that they will not go. The example of President or potentate can not change their views. Their reasons are good and sufficient. If some coarse-fibered men can not understand them, it is not the concern of the Southern people. Sufficient answer to them is that race supremacy precludes social equality."

"No self-respecting Southern man," Governor Candler, of



FIND THE LEADER BY REVERSING THE PICTURE.
—*The New York Herald.*

RED RIDING HOOD SHEPARD: "What big teeth you got, grandma!"
The Minneapolis Journal.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

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Georgia, is reported as saying, "can ally himself with the President after what has occurred"; and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) exclaims: "White men of the South, how do you like it? White women of the South, how do YOU like it? When Mr. Roosevelt sits down to dinner with a negro, he declares that the negro is the social equal of the white man." The New Orleans *States* (Dem.) says similarly:

"In the face of the facts it can not but be apparent that the President's action was little less than a studied insult to the South, adopted at the outset of his Administration for the purpose of showing his contempt for the sentiments and prejudices of this section, and of forcing upon the country social customs which are utterly repugnant to the entire South. In addition to all this, he is revivifying a most dangerous problem, one that has brought untold evil upon the whole country in the past, but which it was hoped, and believed, had been removed by the firmness and wisdom of the South."

In comparison with these comments the following paragraphs from the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) show a much more conservative tone. It says:

"A man's home is his castle, whether it be a home in the White House or in an humble cabin. He has the right to choose his guests, and to sit down at his own table with whomsoever he pleases to invite to break bread with him. And he has the right to do this without saying so much as 'by your leave' to any human being. When President Roosevelt invited the negro teacher, Booker T. Washington, to dine with him, he did what was clearly his right to do. It is true that in so doing he was the first President who sat down to dinner with a negro as his guest in the history of the republic. He boldy crossed social lines which other Presidents have not crossed. They gave offices to negroes, on some occasions they received negro officials at their public functions, but Mr. Roosevelt goes a step further and invites one to a private dinner. Being so radical a departure from social custom and social usage, it will naturally be the subject of some comment. But, whatever the comment as to the new President's breaking down old social customs at the White House, it should be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt in his own home has a right to choose his guests, without consulting anybody, at his private dinners, tho he has not always the right of choice at state dinners.

"The only comment that may be made in this connection is that, however it may be viewed by Mr. Roosevelt and others in the North, it is not a precedent that will encourage Southern men to join hands with Mr. Roosevelt. Call it what you please—prejudice, provincialism, a relic of the war or what not—it is deeply rooted in the minds of the Southern people that the only true position for the races is one of absolute social separation. Break down that barrier—and then the deluge.

"Booker Washington has received every help and encouragement from all classes in the South, because he stood for industrial education of his race, and because he was supposed to stand against the false ideas of most leaders of his race. The place he now holds as chief adviser of the President in federal appointments in Alabama, the placing of his daughter in a Northern school heretofore patronized only by whites, and his social elevation by the President—these things are calculated to make him lose his footing as the one negro leader who despised the shadow and stood for the substance—work and saving—upon which the negro must build his future."

When Mr. Washington was in England, a few years ago, it is recalled by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), he was similarly honored by Queen Victoria, and last spring, when he was given an honorary degree at Harvard, he was seated among the guests of honor at the commencement dinner. Mr. Washington's daughter is a student at Wellesley, where, it is said, she is given every courtesy and attention accorded to each other by the college girls. As to the President's attitude on the race question, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says:

"The President has absolutely no sympathy with the prejudice against color. He has shown this on two occasions. Once he invited to his house at Oyster Bay Harris, the negro half-back of Yale, and entertained him over-night. The other occasion was when he took in at the Executive Mansion at Albany Brigham, the negro barytone of St. George's Church, who was giving a concert in Albany and had been refused food and shelter by all the hotels."

Turning to the Northern Republican comment on the Southern criticisms, one finds little sympathy with the views quoted above. The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks that the criticism of the President's action "is the 'arrogant old plantation strain,' in which everything but dinner invitations was dictated to the dynasty of emasculates which occupied the Presidential chair from Jackson's time to Lincoln's," and that "Mr. Roosevelt is being addressed in the tone in which the slave power commanded the obedience of Tyler, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) is sorry for the "virulent hysteria among some of our Southern brethren," and observes:

"We trust that the shock will not prove fatal, but that after a little further reflection they will settle down to the conclusion that life is still worth living, and that if the country does go to pieces it will be owing to some mightier cause than the fact that a gifted, interesting, and attractive olive-skinned Christian gentleman has broken bread and eaten salt at the President's table. . . . The mud-balls do not stick to either Dr. Washington or to President Roosevelt, and we do not think either will be disturbed by them or change his attitude because of them. A tempest in a teapot makes it quite exciting for the teapot, but does not affect the great movements of the human family going about their daily duties."

A Proposal to Legalize Lynching.—Among the many proposals made during recent months to remedy the evils of lynch law and mob cruelty, probably none is quite so frank and startling as that of Mr. Edwin Lehman Johnson, a Memphis merchant, who writes to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* advocating the legalization of lynching. Instancing the recent case of a "brutal murder in cold blood of a wife and mother in the presence of her children by an incarnate fiend at Winchester, Tenn.," and the subsequent burning alive of the man in the presence of two thousand citizens, he declares: "I do not hesitate to say that this fiend fully deserved his fate. His punishment was no greater than his crime." Mr. Johnson continues:

"In all our States there is only one way to meet all the conditions, including the state of public opinion among our own people, and with all due respect to opinion abroad. That way is to make lynching legal, to enact a lynch law which will permit to be done legally in a modified form with certain safeguards and without barbaric accompaniment and degrading publicity just what was done at Winchester. When the cry of 'Lynch him! Lynch him!' means only the application of a special and carefully framed law to meet the conditions surrounding such a crime and such a state of public opinion, then and then only will the shame, the disgrace, and the injury which is brought upon our State by such unlawful, such cowardly, such brutalizing conduct as took place at Winchester be removed from us and made hereafter an impossibility.

"If the state constitution stands in the way of it, we will soon have a chance to change it. If the national Constitution stands in the way, and if it is not found possible after honest and determined effort to change it to meet the conditions which now exist here among us and which did not exist when that Constitution was framed or amended, then I say, with all reverence for that noble instrument, but with greater reverence for the women of Tennessee, let us, the people of Tennessee, originate a new, uniform, and unwritten law that will meet the conditions which shall help us to prevent brutal murder and rape and punish it when committed, in such a way as shall deter others from committing like crimes without demoralizing or brutalizing the public. Neither the present laws on the statute book nor mob law meet these requirements. It is probable that some features of the present law and some features of the present practise must be combined to meet the case."

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MAYOR VAN WYCK AND THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

"CONSPICUOUSLY unfit for judicial office" is the phrase that the Bar Association of the City of New York attached last week to Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who is a candidate for judge of the state supreme court on the Tammany slate. About two hundred and fifty members of the Association were present at the meeting, and they were almost unanimous in adopting the report of the committee on judicial nominations, which said that the committee "contents itself with referring to what all citizens know of Mr. Van Wyck, and making a report from which they believe few members of the association can dissent, that he is conspicuously unfit for judicial office." Another Tammany nominee for the supreme bench, Morgan J. O'Brien, was declared "entitled to the unqualified and hearty indorsement of this association," so that the association's action is not criticized as partizan. The Tammany supporters, however, point out that the "Bar Association" includes only about 1,500 of the 10,000 lawyers in the city, and that of these only about 250 were at the meeting, so that the action is not that of the entire New York bar, or of a large fraction of it.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) declares that the election of Mayor Van Wyck to the supreme bench will be a "huge municipal disgrace," and *The World* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy gives a double opportunity—to punish him and to protect the bench." *The Journal* (Dem.), which is supporting the Tammany candidate for mayor, declares that Mr. Van Wyck's nomination seems like "a studied insult to the peopie of New York," and says:

"Mayor Van Wyck would like to be elected to the supreme court as a vindication. Quite right. He needs to be vindicated. His whole administration supplies abundant material for vindication, but there are three things that stand out above all the rest: Ramapo. The ice trust. Devery.

"Anybody who thinks that the water-supply of this city ought to have been turned over to the Ramapo Water Company will naturally vote for Van Wyck. Anybody who thinks that the ice trust ought to have a monopoly of our dock facilities to enable it to double the price of ice will vote to vindicate the mayor. Anybody who thinks that Devery has been the best chief of police New York ever had will vote for the man who expressed that opinion. Of course, if there is any voter who does not think that Ramapo, the ice trust, and Devery call for vindication, he will act accordingly."

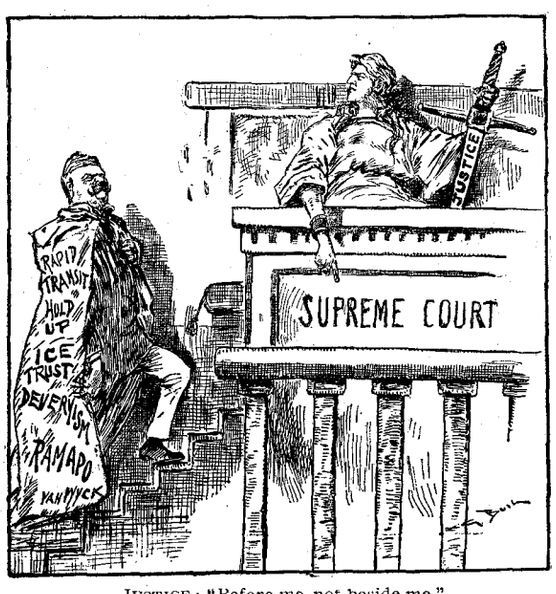
On the other side *The Daily News* (Dem.) thinks that "he will make an able and upright judge, reflecting credit on the bench and on the party that has picked him out for this honor," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"Mayor Van Wyck was for many years judge of the superior court, a tribunal then next in rank to the supreme court. His service on the bench was the subject of no unfavorable comment from the bar, the public, or the press. His record in one judicial office is not made the cause of this criticism of him as an aspirant for another judicial office. One would think that his judicial record ought to be made the criterion for estimate of his judicial capabilities. That has not been done. His record in an administrative office—the mayoralty—has led these two hundred lawyers, of whom three-fourths are Republicans and of whom most if not, indeed, all, are said to have voted against him for mayor, to pass this censure on him.

"We do not believe that it will have any effect, for it ought to have none. A man who made an undisputedly good judge once, will be likely to make one again."

"Labor's Hatred of Army and Navy."—Under this caption *The Army and Navy Register* protests against the amendment to the constitution of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association forbidding its members to join the regular army or navy, the State militia, or naval reserves. The general newspaper discussion of this amendment was considered in an article in these columns July 20. *The Register* says of it:

"It is based on the entirely erroneous assumption that the military and naval forces, regular and volunteer, are established for the dastardly persecution of those who are obliged to work for a living. There could be no more preposterous view to take of the army, navy, and militia, and we do not believe that the honest workingman who is compelled to join a labor-union has any such view of the military and naval forces of this country. If he does, he is encouraging a reign of riot and is in league with lawlessness. The employee has quite as much to gain by the preservation of law and order as does the employer, and organized labor should be as much concerned in maintaining an efficient army and militia as is capital. We believe that the sensible laboring men of the country realize this and will not, at heart at least, indorse President Barr's amendment to the constitution of his association. There should be nothing inconsistent in the fact that a member of a labor-union, organized for the legitimate protection of the worker, is also connected with the State militia or the naval reserves. It is to be hoped that President Barr's Anarchic regulation will not be indorsed generally by the labor-union people. It would be a pity to have such a general confession that the association of laboring men stands for something antagonistic to that represented by the military and naval branches of this Government."



JUSTICE: "Before me, not beside me."
—*The New York World.*

DON'T OVERCROWD THE LIFE PRESERVER.
—*The New York Journal.*

THE MAYOR IN CARTOON.

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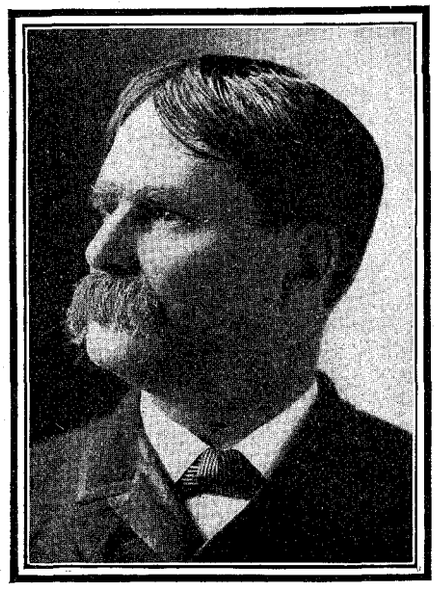
MR. WATTERSON AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

THE announcement, made by the Louisville *Evening Post* (Dem.), that Henry Watterson, editor and proprietor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "journalist, soldier, orator, and statesman," is an aspirant for gubernatorial and Presidential honors, has created some surprise. Mr. Watterson is sixty-one years old, and, as the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) remarks, "has hitherto been supposed to be without political ambition." He served in Congress one term, beginning in 1875, but has since that time steadily declined to accept nomination for any office. "He now desires to be the candidate for President in 1904," declares the Louisville *Post*, "and believes that, if he can carry Kentucky in 1903 [when Governor Beckham's term of office expires], he will put himself in line for the nomination for President one year later." Mr. Watterson, when questioned as to the truth of this announcement, refused either to confirm or to deny *The Post's* statement. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):



HENRY WATTERSON.

"Henry Watterson is not only one of the most picturesque figures in American politics, but one of the most brilliant of American journalists. Like Webster's Old Soldier, he has come down to us from a former generation, or, it may be said of him, from former generations. The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is really the last of the great editors of this country who imparted so much of their own individuality to their work as to make the newspapers they controlled the medium of their own forceful and dominating personality."

In Louisville, the scene of bitter factional struggles in which Mr. Watterson has figured so prominently, his reported candidacy appears to find scant encouragement. "*The Courier-Journal* itself," asserts the Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.), "is not trusted by the Democrats, whom it has betrayed when it was to its interest to betray them." The Democrats of Kentucky, adds the Louisville *Post* (Dem.), are not likely to forget Mr. Watterson's opposition to Goebel and to free silver, or to accept him as their leader. By the Democratic papers in the country at large, however, Mr. Watterson's political ambitions are regarded with considerable favor. "As a Democrat and as a man," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "he is fit to adorn any political station in his State or in the United States." "If Henry Watterson can be induced to accept the nomination for governor of Kentucky, it will doubtless be his without a dissenting voice," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.); "and his triumphant election would follow as a matter of course." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) declares:

"The political situation in Kentucky is in so chaotic a state that Colonel Watterson's chances for election might be rather uncertain. But what a glorious national campaign this country would have with President Roosevelt on one side and the great Kentuckian on the other! It would certainly be historic, and the whole world would wait with bated breath until the result was known. Lucky is the Democratic party to have in its ranks such a man as the Kentucky colonel, and any honors it can bestow upon him will be well deserved. Long has he been a hard fighter for the principles upon which that party was founded, and when his party has sailed away on dangerous seas his brain and his pen have done their best to bring it back to a safe anchorage in the harbor of Jeffersonian Democracy."

A YEAR IN JAIL FOR ANARCHIST MOST.

THE first punishment of an Anarchist, since the assassination of President McKinley, for spreading the doctrines of Anarchy was the sentence, last week, of a year in the penitentiary for Johann Most, who has been serving sentences for similar offenses in the jails of Germany, Austria, England, and the United States ever since he reached the age of accountability. Most's present offense is that of "endangering the public peace" by publishing in *Freiheit*, his organ, an article entitled "Murder vs. Murder," from which the following is an extract:

"As despots permit themselves everything, betrayal, poison, murder, etc., in the same way all this is to be employed against them. Yes, crime directed against them is not only right, but it is the duty of every one who has an opportunity to commit it, and it would be a glory to him if it was successful. Murder as a necessary defense is not only permissible, but it is sometimes a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer. We say murder for murderers; save humanity through blood and iron, poison and dynamite."

Judge Hinsdale, in the court of special sessions in New York city, said in part in sentencing Most:

"When the men framed the penal code of the State of New York they undertook to specify all the crimes known to the law, to state their character, whether felonies or misdemeanors, and provide a penalty. The attempt to thus codify the criminal law was declared by many able jurists an impossible undertaking. After framing six hundred and seventy-four sections, they framed the six hundred and seventy-fifth section, which contains these words:

JOHANN MOST.

A person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another, or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"The plain and obvious intent of this was to leave in the code a little of the flexibility of the common law, to meet cases which they had failed to specify in the preceding sections.

"We hold that the teaching of the doctrines of Anarchy 'seriously disturb or endanger the public peace,' and also 'openly outrage public decency.' The point and pith of the offense of the Anarchists is that they teach the doctrine that the pistol, the dagger, and dynamite may be used to destroy rulers. If our conclusions are sound, it is the teacher of the doctrine who can and ought to be punished. It was said by a distinguished English judge, in the celebrated Somerset slave case, that 'No slave can breathe the free air of England.' It would be well if the

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laws of this country were such that it could be said truthfully that no Anarchist can breathe the free air of America."

The daily newspapers seem to concur in the opinion that Most's sentence is deserved. The Columbus *Dispatch* only regrets that the punishment can be made no greater, and says: "If there were no Mosts there would be no Czolgosz. It seems like a travesty on justice to send the one to death and the other merely to prison for a year." The Washington *Star* says:

"Most in prison may serve as an example of what can be done with the other firebrands and agitators. There is as much evidence against them as against him. A close scrutiny of the columns of the established newspaper organs of these subversive societies in any week would probably reveal utterances which, read in any light of reasonable interpretation, could be properly classed as murderous in suggestion. Deny the use of the mails to all such sheets without the hope of restoration, put the screws on their publishers in the States under state laws, serve them all as Most has been served and keep them quiet during their terms of imprisonment. Then there will be less red literature afloat and fewer centers of agitation at large. It will be better for society, whether the convicted ones are cowards like Most or dangerous Anarchists."

Herr Most's lawyers are trying to carry the case to the higher courts.

"NEWYORKITIS."

DR. JOHN H. GIRDNER, a physician who says that he has studied the people and conditions existing on Manhattan Island for twenty-five years, has found that the Manhattan Islander differs from his fellow Americans to a marked degree, and for the worse. The difference, he declares, in a little book just published, is due to a malady peculiar to New York City, and to which he gives the name "Newyorkitis." This malady has well-marked mental, moral, and physical symptoms:

"The mental symptoms exhibited by persons suffering from Newyorkitis, looked at as a whole, seem at first glance to be closely allied to the delusions of general paresis: they nearly all partake of the character of delusions of grandeur.

"The novice in diagnosis may mistake Newyorkitis for Boston *hypertrophy*, or Chicago *elephantiasis;* but after a little experience he can readily make the differential diagnosis between these maladies.

"It is when we study the delusions in detail that we fully realize the destructive effects of Newyorkitis on the mental machinery of its victim.

"With all his delusions and hallucinations of grandeur, pride of intellect, and boasted mental acumen, when we explore the mental horizon of a Newyorkitic we discover the sad fact that it extends only from the East River to the Hudson, and from the Battery to the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil. He imagines that the whole of this country, or all of it worth his consideration, is included in that area. He imagines that any man who has possession of one million dollars' worth or more of this world's goods is a gentleman; that he is organized success, and the highest type of manhood attainable, especially if he gives a small percentage of his income each year to so-called charity. And if a Newyorkitic reads the following simple couplet he won't understand it:

> He that feeds men serveth few;
> He serves all who dare be true.

"The victim of Newyorkitis has numberless illusions, delusions, and hallucinations about what he calls 'Society.' His respect for clothes, and for one street or avenue over another, is astounding. The value of the cloth a man wears, and the price per front foot of the street he lives in, play all sorts of pranks with the diseased imagination of a Newyorkitic, and so distort his estimates of men, and things, and institutions that they become ludicrous to a healthy subject, or to one less advanced in the disease. He imagines that the young woman who walks Sixth Avenue, unkempt, and dressed in cheap, ill-fitting clothes, is an entirely different creature when he sees her powdered and perfumed, and dressed in the height of fashion, walking Fifth Avenue, or lolling in the scented atmosphere of the Turkish room of a modern hotel.

"The mental standards, weights, and measures which the patient may have brought with him from the country seem entirely lost. In fact, the most constant and widely spread delusion from which the Newyorkitic suffers is the belief that the mental processes and logical conclusions which, in part at least, guided his conduct while at home in his native town, are false and useless standards here on Manhattan Island."

The mental appetite of a Newyorkitic is "morbid and perverted," declares Dr. Girdner. His plays and his daily papers "must be highly spiced," and his opinions are molded by what the people around him think. Dr. Girdner goes on:

"Newyorkitis in women presents certain symptoms which seem to be peculiar to that sex and are not pronounced features of the disease in men. The female of every species of the animal creation possesses philoprogenitiveness, or love of offspring, and in the human female this sentiment is especially marked when she is in a normal condition. But when she is suffering from the disease I am describing, the brain center which presides over this sentiment is entirely paralyzed, or paralyzed to such an extent that its function takes on an entirely abnormal character. In those cases where the paralysis of this brain center is complete, the patient has lost not only all desire and affection for offspring of her own, but she exhibits a marked dislike for the offspring of others. In another class of cases the patient shows the natural love of children when they belong to others, but she does not wish any of her own. In another large percentage of cases of Newyorkitis in the female, the brain center which presides over philoprogenitiveness is still active, and sometimes abnormally so, but its function is perverted, and the unfortunate patient lavishes her natural maternal love and devotion on a dog, a cat, a bird, or some other of the lower animals. This class of patients have a settled delusion that children are an unmitigated nuisance; that so-called 'society,' the theater, card parties, late suppers, and supposed freedom from care and responsibility, are blessings which greatly outweigh the sacred joys of motherhood. And the divine injunction to multiply and replenish the earth, in which our fathers and mothers believed, finds no place in the disordered mind of a female Newyorkitic. The latter part of the injunction—to subdue the earth and have dominion over it—she makes strenuous efforts to live up to."

As for moral symptoms, Dr. Girdner says that "the moral Newyorkitic is spiritually obtuse and morally shortsighted. He is not necessarily vicious; he is more likely to arouse your pity than your opposition. He worships gold instead of God. He strives after material blessings instead of spiritual gifts. His brotherly love and charity are influenced by greed and selfishness, and strictly limited by natural and political divisions of the planet. How much he loves a brother depends on the color of that brother and the size of his bank account."

Physically, the Newyorkitic is characterized by "rapidity and nervousness and lack of deliberation in all muscular movements." Near-sightedness, due to the narrow range of vision, limited by the walls of the high buildings that line the streets of New York, is another characteristic. The habit of reading newspapers in the jolting and badly lighted street-cars also injures the Newyorkitic's eyes, and the rapid walking on the stone walks and pavements results in "flat-foot." Perversion of the appetite and of the sense of taste lead to the use of cocktails and other irritating drinks to arouse a desire for food, and to the use of foods of great variety, and highly spiced. "Boilermakers' disease is not an uncommon condition in Newyorkitis." This malady, a chronic inflammation of the middle ear, is "the result of exposure to the din and roar, the screams and yells, which go on in the streets at nearly all hours of the day and night."

So much for the disease. What is the remedy?

"Culture, culture of head and heart, is the only remedy for the malady we are considering. Teach the Newyorkitic to open wide the doors and windows of his mind and heart, and place himself in a receptive attitude to the divine air and sunshine, and they

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will destroy the mold and drive out the bats of greed, selfishness, hate, and narrow bigotry.

"Culture reduces a man's egotism and inflammations, and stops his harping on one string. It will widen out the Newyorkitic's mental horizon, and destroy his exaggeration and conceit concerning his own city. It will teach him that there is a limit to the interest which the rest of the world takes in him and his performances, and that it is a poor investment of his time to lay traps for men's praise and commendation, or endeavor to adjust his words and deeds and opinions to avoid their censure."

THE DEPRESSION IN TRUST STOCKS.

AT a time when the industry of the country is generally regarded as being in a very prosperous condition, it is surprising to note that the market value of trust stocks shows marked decline. The view is expressed, but not widely credited, that the shrinkage of values is due to the unsettlement of public confidence resulting from the decision of the New York State court of appeals affirming the constitutionality of the Donnelly anti-trust law. As an illustration of the decline in the value of industrials the New York *Journal of Commerce* prints a table, which is in part as follows:

	Highest 1901.	Recent prices.	Decline.
Amalgamated Copper	130	90	40
American Bicycle	8¼	* 3	5¼
American Bicycle preferred	35	* 10	25
American Ice	45⅜	28	13⅜
American Ice preferred	77¾	* 61	16¾
American Linseed	30⅛	* 15	15⅛
American Linseed preferred	66	* 45	21
American Locomotive	32½	26	6½
American Locomotive preferred	89	85	4
American Smelting and Refining	69	44	25
American Smelting and Refining preferred	104⅞	98	6⅞
American Sugar Refining	153	119	34
American Sugar Refining preferred	130	116	14
American Woolen	21⅞	* 15	6⅞
American Woolen preferred	82¾	* 73½	9¼
Anaconda Copper	54¼	37	17¼
Col. Fuel and I	136½	93	43½
Col. Fuel and I. preferred	142½	* 127	15½
Continental Tobacco preferred	124	* 114½	9½
Diamond Match	152½	* 125	27½
General Electric	269½	259	10½
Glucose Sugar	65	47	18
Glucose Sugar preferred	107	100	7
National Biscuit	46	42	4
National Biscuit preferred	103¼	100½	2¾
National Lead	25½	20	5½
National Lead preferred	93⅞	* 85	8⅞
National Salt	50	30	20
National Salt preferred	84	62	22
Pressed Steel Car	52	39	13
Pressed Steel Car preferred	89	79	10
Rep Iron and Steel	24	15	9
Rep Iron and Steel preferred	82	67	15
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	38¼	27	11¼
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. preferred	90	75	15
Tennessee Coal and Iron	76⅝	61	15⅝
United States Leather	16⅝	12	4⅜
United States Leather preferred	83¾	80	3¾
United States Rubber	34	15	19
United States Rubber preferred	85	52	33
United States Steel	55	43	12
United States Steel preferred	101⅞	94	7⅞

* Bid price.

"It is well to remember," remarks the New York *Times*," that stock-market fluctuations do not always reflect general business conditions. They are not doing so at the moment." The present decline, continues the same paper, may be traced to overcapitalization and a readiness on the part of trust promoters to use methods that "will not bear close or critical scrutiny." "A large proportion of the industrial stocks dealt in to-day," adds *The Wall Street Journal*, "are new creations—promoters' schemes brought to maturity in the forcing-house of a business boom. These companies have not been tried by adversity nor felt the effects of hard times. That some of them have suffered great loss of profits in good times shows how vulnerable they were to competition, and certainly suggests that when competition and hard times come together the effect will be serious." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"It would be premature to assume that these declines in the industrials mean a shrinkage in general business, altho they naturally suggest a result not entirely unexpected by those who believe the wave of prosperity has reached its crest and must soon recede. The decline in the industrials is partly due to speculative reaction, but chiefly to a falling-off in the abnormal profits obtained in many lines of manufacturing last year, which no sane person expected would continue indefinitely. Declining demand and new competition will very soon put a severe test upon these combinations with their huge overcapitalization. Their control over the various markets may soften or delay the day of reckoning; but the trusts, whatever their advantages in some respects, are not a success in suppressing competition or in avoiding the consequences of inevitable fluctuations in supply and demand."

"The unprecedented activity in all manufacturing industries," declares the Minneapolis *Times*, "should leave no room for uneasiness over the outlook for a continuance of great prosperity for some time, at least."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HEREAFTER our naval officers will be mighty cautious how they win victories.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE is one splendid feature of General Alger's book. It can not be dramatized.—*The Washington Post.*

ADMIRAL SAMPSON is experiencing the same difficulty of getting into the fracas that he did at Santiago.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

THE Sultan's health is said to be failing. The debt to nature is one that even Abdul Hamid must pay.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

WILL somebody kindly run down to Venezuela and find out for sure whether that country is at war or not?—*The Minneapolis Times.*

SO far as we are able to judge everything seems to favor Senator Platt's expressed desire to get out of politics for good.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OR VICE VERSA.—It is a pity that the Bulgarian brigands can not somehow fall into the clutches of the New York police.—*The Washington Star.*

SENATOR DEPEW has always been a great talker, but one wonders now whether he will always be able to have the last word.—*The Indianapolis News.*

RICHARD CROKER comes to this country, remains a few weeks, and makes trouble enough to last the City of New York until another election.—*The Washington Star.*

AFTER viewing the work of his Bulgarian contemporaries it is no wonder that Pat Crowe wants to surrender and retire from the business.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is now declared that Lord Kitchener will remain in South Africa. This seems to be just what the Boers are going to do also.—*The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

IT must be gall and bitterness to the soul of Admiral Cervera when he reads the papers and sees what a poor sort of a commander whipped him.—*The Baltimore American.*

RICHARD CROKER always takes care of his friends. This is only just, for his friends have taken care of Richard very handsomely for a number of years.—*The Washington Star.*

SETH LOW seems to be getting a superfluity of nominations. If he will address W. J. B., Lincoln, Nebr., he can hear something to his advantage about the danger of this sort of thing.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Boston *Globe* announces that, up to date, it has cost Sir Thomas Lipton $1,300,000 not to win the America's cup. At this distance it looks as if he might have accomplished the result cheaper.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Mobile *Register* says that Thanksgiving Day is likely to see the end of the Schley inquiry. It would be much safer to have predicted that the end of the Schley inquiry would witness a Thanksgiving Day.—*The Haverhill Gazette.*

"IT'S a good thing," mused Noah, as the ark whirled around for the two hundredth time, "that this voyage isn't occurring five or six thousand years later. We have already made more loops than there are in a crochet pattern."—*The Baltimore American.*

UNCLE SAM: "I'm afraid this is the best I can do for you, Thomas."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

FRENCH DRAMATISTS ON THE MODERN THEATER.

A RENASCENCE of the drama is asserted to be taking place in France, and the academician and critic Faguet claims that not since the days of the classical tragedy of Racine, Corneille, etc., has the French theater been on so high a plane as at present. Some years ago the supremacy was conceded to Germany and Scandinavia, he says, but that wave is nearly spent, and for originality, independence, and new ideas the cultured world must now go to the younger French playwrights. These include Paul Hervieu, Maurice Dounaye, Alfred Capus, Bicent, and several others, who are not well known abroad, but whose work is more modern and significant, if less brilliant, than Rostand's.

The views of these and other contemporary French playwrights on the purposes and methods of the modern drama are presented in a series of talks reported in the *Revue Bleu* under the heading "Le Métier dramatique" (stagecraft). A wide divergence of opinion is shown on every question involved—artistic, moral, and technical. Paul Hervieu agrees with Faguet that there has been a great change in dramatic art, and a salutary one. He believes in the educational and cultured mission of the modern theater, and he sets forth his position as follows (to state it in condensed form):

There is a cruel verse which says that "the true alone is useful; the true is not agreeable." I take this aphorism for my motto and desire to *bathe* my contemporaries in truth and reality.

The modern theater is better than the former one because it is simpler. It obeys the well-known biological "law of reversion." It is returning to the primitive idea of stage art, but with the advantage of larger knowledge and inherited experience. Comedy is gradually becoming light, graceful, refined, bright, and free from irrelevant admixture, while tragedy is likewise shedding the external features, the "grand manner," the pomp and tinsel of artificial surroundings, and becoming real, lifelike, simple and thoughtful. The exposition must be severely logical; there is no need of those "lighter episodes" which only interrupt the development of the theme and the inevitable course of events; there is little need of spectacle and pictorial accessories, and there is little need of presenting things which the spectator can be easily made to imagine.

In delineating character it is not necessary to personify virtue and vice, to put forward lay figures as mere embodiments of abstract ideas. It follows that "happy endings" may be dispensed with. Goodness need not triumph, and the pleasant fictions which used to be demanded as compensation may give way to the representation of realities. Artistic deception is an insult to the auditors, for it is an abuse of their credulity. The imperfect life we live can not be made perfect on the stage, which should reflect life, not distort it.

Alfred Capus, on the other hand, denies that there can be any such thing as a "new theater." The drama, he says, is always the same, for in life only the external conditions change, human nature remaining unaltered. We do what our fathers and grandfathers did before us, and what our children will do after us. The theater, moreover, is not a positive, creative force; it never leads in any movement, and its influence on manners and social morals is greatly exaggerated. According to Capus, when a social abuse is attacked on the stage, it is already doomed. The theater feebly echoes the real demand for reform in life. Our social plays—what are they? Sugar-coated expressions of sentiments advocated with infinitely greater vigor in books, periodicals, public meetings, and in daily agitation. The theater produces no reform, in law or public conduct; it merely indicates the fact that the conditions are ripe for reform. Capus, tho the author of highly popular plays, has little respect for the playgoing public. He says:

"The spectator sees only what is put before his eyes—nothing more. In vain will you ask of him to grasp your general idea or tendency. When a little scene pleases him he applauds, and this is all. The whole act of playwriting reduces itself to the making of effective scenes, effective acts, and especially effective connections between the acts. Yes, dramaturgy is indeed a *craft*, a trade."

François de Courel, the author of a most successful drama, lays down three conditions of dramatic success. The first is unity of subject. The spectator, he says, must not be perplexed or surprised; he must be interested, yet able to perceive, in a general way, the drift of the piece. There must be no padding or irrelevance, no superfluous dialog, no confusing side-plots or incidents. The second condition is a corollary of the first—natural and logical development of the problem. There must be no violation of truth or probability. Finally, the dramatist must reach the intellect through the emotions, and not directly. Plays should not be didactic, and should not tax the mind. Men do not think in the theater; they feel, and the feeling is right when the intellect subsequently approves it. But there is no drama where the spectator remains unmoved and coldly intellectual.

According to this playwright the theater has not radically changed in twenty centuries, and no change is possible, for the conditions of success have remained essentially the same since the first Greek plays.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LYRIC POETRY OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND AMERICA COMPARED.

THE fifth volume of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Song" covers a period of three hundred years; the "Treasury of Irish Poetry," edited by Stopford Brooke and T. W. Rolliston, extends over twice that time; and Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" covers a period of one hundred years. "A nation's crown is won at last by the song of the poet," says Charles Leonard Moore in the Chicago *Dial* (September 16), and he finds in these three anthologies justification of the saying. To quote from his article:

"The book [Palgrave's] brings up before us a perfect image of that England which we all keep in our thoughts—the image of a land of rich woods and long-tamed fields, of flowery hedges and rose-fronted cottages, of war-cradled castles and pensive homes of fame. No stain is on the picture, which is one of ordered splendor and secluded peace.

"Turn now to the 'Treasury of Irish Poetry.' . . . Everything that is wanting in Palgrave's volume is here. The Celtic madness and the Celtic inspiration—the glamour of a ghostly past, the bloodthirsty cry of exultation, the wail of defeat, the farewell of exile—revolt and fury and fun—all these are here. Comparing the two books, one might almost say that Ireland has been in a spiritual as well as a physical sense the breakwater of England; that the force of the ocean of passion and the fury of the storms of thought had been expended upon it, leaving the English spirit to ride at anchor in the calm beyond. Palgrave could not have admitted 'The Jolly Beggars,' but 'The Night Before Larry was Stretched' is a matter of course in the Irish Anthology. Yet the purity of the Celtic poetry is notable. Archness and gallantry there is in plenty, but no taint of sensuality. The Irish Celt is an idealist, while his Scottish brother and his Saxon foe are both liable to lapses of the flesh which often make their song defiant of decency."

The Irish poets fail in the quality of style, Mr. Moore thinks, but he says style is a twofold thing of form and phrase—the first having regard to the unity, flow, and total effect—and in this first respect they are preeminent. Emotion, rather than intellect, is the mark of their verse:

"From the Street Ballads, through Tom Moore, Lover, Callanan, Gerald Griffin, Sir Samuel Ferguson, Aubrey de Vere, and Graves, down to the younger men and women of to-day, Irish poetry cries, laughs, threatens, despairs, in verse which is the

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very echo of the meaning. A sense of the contrast between Ireland's romantic past and its deplorable present is always in the poet's mind, whoever he may be. No literature is so affectionately national. And no literature, it is to be feared, ever effected so little practically. Ossian's Celt, 'who always went out to fight, but who always fell,' seems the permanent type. . . . The literature of this race is gifted and attractive, but it would be uncritical to praise it as a revelation or place it among the great literatures of the world. It is doubtful whether it can show any work of the first importance, and it has a narrow range. Irish poetry is local. English poetry is cosmopolitan. English wits have never been home-keeping youth. Before England sent her fleets to the four quarters of the earth to gather old empires and new-discovered continents into its ring-fence of rule, the English poets swept over all times and climes and made booty of the best themes and figures of the distant and the past. They seized upon the heroes of other races to be the Janissaries of their poetic array; they made a Circassia of every country to stock their seraglios of song. England's greatest epic is Hebrew; its mightiest dramas, Roman, Italian, and Danish; its greatest history is European. Splendid piracy!—but the result is that English poetry is the most imperial poetry of the world."

And how, asks Mr. Moore, do we Americans stand the comparison?

"Miraculously well, considering the enormous difficulties our poets have had to contend with. They have been under a tacit convention to deal only with home themes. Yet American life has been new, it has been prosperous, and it has been domestic,—three disenchanting conditions for poetry to deal with. Generation after generation of the leaves of song have not fallen to enrich the soil for fairer growths. The spirit of our nation has not been unified by foreign conquest on any large scale, or deepened by disaster at home. Our national ideal has been to get rich. We have believed that we could be saved by commerce and made glorious by manufactures. Yet the American public is somewhat inconsistent. It thanks God, like Audrey, that it is not poetical,—yet it bridles up with anger when a candid friend ventures the same opinion. 'What!' it says, 'have we not all the hereditaments and appurtenances of human beings? Are not our men brave? Are not our women beautiful, and therefore, *ex officio*, poetical? Have we not had sieges, battles, backwoods life, and piratical adventures? What more do you want?' One can only say that these things are facts, and that facts have to suffer a sea-change before they can become poetical. . . . The fact must be half forgotten and a slow accretion of fancy grow around it. History is not poetical, and legend is. What specially qualifies a subject for poetry it is impossible to say. It is enough that a poet can seldom make a theme poetical out of his own head."

Yet, with these difficulties in the way of his conclusion, Mr. Moore finally claims for American lyrical verse an equal place with England's contemporary work, and says that Mr. Stedman's volume enormously outweighs Mr. Brooke's in intellectual strength and splendor of language. Marshaling the English and American forces, he runs over a muster-roll of the chiefs on either side:

"Against Tennyson we must send forth Poe. Tennyson is immensely the most varied, but he is in great part derivative, a good deal of his work is trivial, and he has no new secrets of art to communicate. Poe is sole, original, self-born. His every stroke tells, and as a teacher of technic he is only beginning his career. I believe the judgment of posterity will follow that of foreign nations and count him the victor. Arnold is a harder man to dispose of. Emerson is more than his match in high thought, and deep, divine, pellucid phrase; but, unfortunately, he seldom molded thought and vivid words into good poetic wholes. To oppose him to Arnold is like sending out a boy with a handful of golden pebbles to fight a knight incased in glittering armor. As a lyric poet, Whitman would overwhelm and obliterate Browning. I neither object to nor admire Whitman's meter. It gives up most of the advantages of verse, yet it is a sufficiently sounding instrument; and when Whitman gets rid of his price-current lists of poetic materials, and gives us a poem with a theme, a poem with a beginning, a middle, and an end, he is very great. His two best pieces are large and glowing odes, and are stamped with immortality. Longfellow's poetry has lost a good deal of its original brightness, but still we may leave him to take care of the English ladies, Mrs. Browning and Miss Rossetti. Lowell, with his Burns-like ardor and his Drydenic energy of line, is surely equal to Rossetti. Both are stylists, and Lowell has the better themes. No English inheritor of the lyre of Wordsworth has drawn such austere and majestic strains from that instrument as Bryant."

PRESENT STATE OF THE BOOK BAROMETER.

A RECENT report from leading booksellers and librarians concerning the demand for various books indicates that Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," maintains the lead in popularity which a similar report made in September disclosed. Comparing the book titles in the appended lists (which we take from *World's Work* for October) with those appearing in the corresponding lists in September (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 7), it appears that "Jack Raymond," by Voynich, "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Eleanor Glyn, and "Penelope's Irish Experiences," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, have disappeared from among the first ten in the bookdealers' report. "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nea," by Maurice Hewlett, "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," by Harland, and the "Life of Phillips Brooks," by Allen, are no longer in the first ten titles listed by the librarians. The newcomers among the first ten in the dealer's list are "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Thompson, "The Tribulations of a Princess," anonymous, and "A Sailor's Log," by Evans; and in the librarians' list "Truth Dexter," by McCall, "The Octopus," by Norris, and "Penelope's Irish Experiences." "Tarry Thou Till I Come," "Graustark," by McCutcheon, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Pidgin, and "A Sailor's Log" have advanced in their positions in both lists, notably the first named, which is now third as against sixth last month in the bookdealers' report, and thirteenth as against twenty-first in the lists furnished by librarians.

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. Truth Dexter—McCall.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
4. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
5. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
6. Graustark—McCutcheon.
7. The Octopus—Norris.
8. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
9. The Tribulations of a Princess.—Anon.
10. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
11. Jack Raymond—Voynich.
12. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
13. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
14. Like Another Helen—Horton.
15. Katherine Day—Fuller.
16. In Search of Mademoiselle—Gibbs.
17. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
18. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
19. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
20. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
21. Sister Teresa—Moore.
22. The Mills of God—Lane.
23. The Tower of Wye—Babcock.
24. A Summer Hymnal—Moore.
25. Ralph Marlowe—Naylor.
26. A Dream of Empire—Venable.
27. The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth—Anon.
28. Cinderella—Crockett.
29. Your Uncle Lew—Sherlock.
30. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
4. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
5. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
6. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
7. Truth Dexter—McCall.
8. The Octopus—Norris.
9. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
10. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
11. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
12. Up from Slavery—Washington.
13. Tarry Thou Till I Come.—Croly.
14. The Sky Pilot—Connor.
15. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip—Burnham.
16. Eleanor—Ward.
17. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
18. Uncle Terry—Munn.
19. Like Another Helen—Horton.
20. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
21. Graustark—McCutcheon.
22. The Darlingtons—Peake.
23. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
24. Every Inch a King—Sawyer.
25. In the Name of Woman—Marchand.
26. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
27. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
28. Babs the Impossible—Grand.
29. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
30. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.

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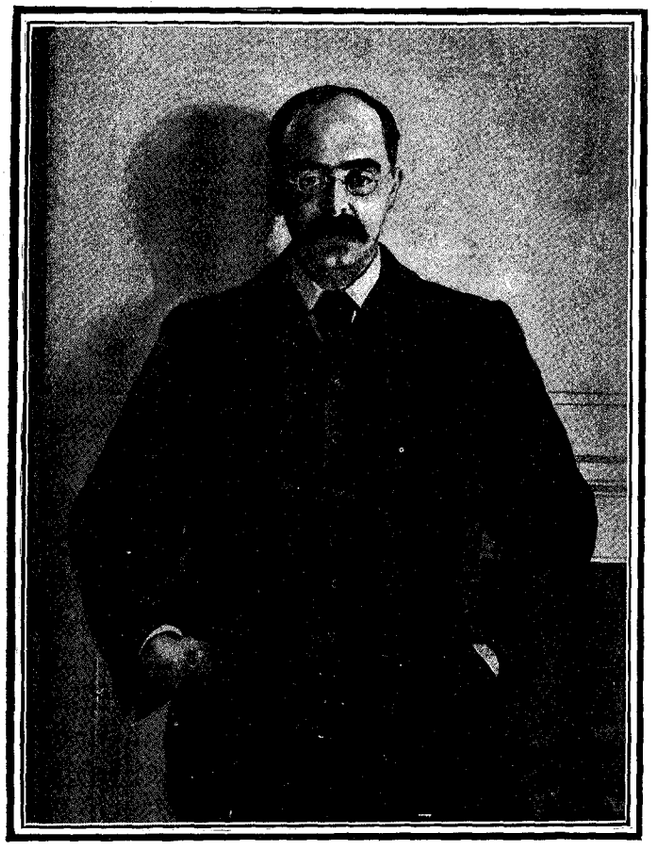
CRITICAL OPINIONS OF KIPLING'S LATEST NOVEL.

THE appearance in book form, in England and America, of "Kim" has provoked noticeably divergent opinions upon its literary qualities. On the one hand, it is regarded as Mr. Kipling's surest claim to immortality, on the other hand as little more than a temporarily diverting curiosity. Among the favorable London reviews is that of the *The St. James's Gazette* (October 1), which says:

"It is to India that Mr. Kipling has returned in 'Kim'; to achieve as great a success as those who have followed his work most closely were sure he must sooner or later attain. It is true that it is not the kind of success which will be recognized by that section of the reading public which is content to skim mixtures



MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.—A PORTRAIT PAINTED BY THE HON. JOHN COLLIER.

of melodrama, religion, and split infinitives, and to believe that they are reading a great work by a great writer. There are thousands of such readers, as certain writers and certain publishers know. But those—they are fewer perhaps—who ask for workmanship, for truth, for sustained power, will find them here. Workmanship and truth we knew we could always expect from Mr. Kipling; it was sustained power which certain of his critics denied him. He has proved his possession of it once for all. . . . . .

"'Kim' is a book which needs study, but it is abundantly worth study. It is beyond question the finest picture of Indian life which Mr. Kipling has yet made; it is the finest picture that has been made by any writer. It is 'complete, smooth, round'; a work in which the main characters stand out in glowing colors, in admirable proportion; the detail is there for those who love it, and it is the detail of Indian jewelry—but it does not divert the eye from the central figures. Indeed, the characterization is marvelous. Mr. Kipling has drawn no character yet more finely than this of Kim. At his best as he always is in dealing with animals and children, the mixture of the animal and the boy in Kim has appealed to him with extraordinary force, and with extraordinary force he has painted his picture. He has drawn 'the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are.' The growth of mind in the boy growing from thirteen to seventeen; the natural animal tastes of a child who has known evil since he could walk, yet who chooses the good as his mind grows in him; the quickness of Kim's Irish wit and the wealth of the affection of his Irish heart—the heart of a boy who can not lie to his friends, much less to himself; it is the masterly drawing of this that is Mr. Kipling's triumph. There is more, of course; there is the analysis of the 'fearful' yet most courageous Babu; there is the convincing purity and simplicity of the lama's life; the cunning and the loyalty of Mahbub the horsedealer—it is wonderful work.

"When Mr. Kipling adds to his sustained strength and workmanship the supreme power of faultless construction, he may make a better book than 'Kim.' But he will not put into it better writing."

The reviewer in London *Literature* (October 5) gives expression to a fear lest Kipling "may become so wrapped up in the cares and troubles of this world that his work as an artist will become casual and perfunctory." The reading of "Kim" has led the critic to take this view. He writes:

"We do not, indeed, go all the way with the American critics who, while 'Kim' was still an incompleted serial, fell upon it like a pack of wolves. As we said at the time, we believe the attack to have been largely the kicking of the galled jade wincing under the weight of the white man's burden which Mr. Kipling offered it with fair words and promises. But the American critics had a case, tho they made too much of it. 'Kim' indicates that there is a danger of Mr. Kipling deteriorating at an age when he ought still to be improving; the method is still there, but the inspiration seems temporarily to have departed. Mr. Kipling has been too busy as inspector-general of the British empire, and adviser in ordinary to high commissioners and commanders-in-chief. He writes like a man who is tired; he is not absorbed in his subject as of old.

"The pity is the greater because he has here a good subject of which, so far as we know, no other novelist has ever touched the fringe. His theme is the Secret Service of the Indian Government; and the proceedings of that service are among the few romantic mysteries of real life which no prying newspaper man has yet succeeded in laying bare to the eyes of the curious. . . . Yet the story as a whole leaves us with the feeling that the author did not take a great deal of trouble with it. It is less a connected whole than a string of incidents."

The divergence of opinion in this country about "Kim" is a subject of comment in *The Independent* (October 10). The reviewer there thinks the reason for this divergence lies in the unequal fascination for different readers of "the near and the far." He says:

"In the first place, the scene of the story, its atmosphere and characters, are utterly foreign; the very language is bristling with un-English words. Now there is a class of minds to which this foreign air appeals irresistibly; the further the scene is from home the keener is their appetite for reading; the marvelous procession of motley Oriental tribes and characters that fills 'Kim' will stir their blood and give them the sort of pleasant excitation their imaginations crave. Others look on these far-away pictures as matters of mere curiosity that amuse the fancy but leave the heart cold; the nearer the scene of a book approaches their home surroundings the more deeply it touches their emotions. To the latter class mere novelty is not an incentive but an obstacle to thoughtful interest."

This reviewer maintains that however differently the story may interest different readers, everybody will agree that Kipling's wonderful "talent of vision" is more than ever apparent in "Kim":

"There has probably been no writer in the whole course of English literature who surpassed him in the faculty of vision. Like the heroes of his tale Kipling has traveled the Grand Trunk Road that 'runs straight, bearing without crowding India's traffic for fifteen hundred miles—such a river of life as exists nowhere else in the world.' And every sight by the way, the mark and habit of every caste and profession, in all that bewildering confusion of Hindu life, the hidden society of Delhi and Lahore, the gamins of the city streets, Mahbub Ali the horse-trader and spy, English officers and drummer-boys, the sly let-

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ter-writer, the babu with his ludicrous mixture of English education and native superstitions, Lurgan the juggling healer of gems, Jains, Buddhists, and Brahmans,—all these things he has seen as no other living man could see them, and the impressions down to the least detail remain fixed in his mind with photographic accuracy. . . . The result in this story of 'Kim' calls to mind the mechanic marvels of the vitascope, when the photographic shadow of moving scenes is thrown on the canvas before us. The light is a trifle hard and fatiguing to the eyes, there is an unpleasant clicking of machinery, and the pictures seen are necessarily presented without much artistic design in their composition; but we are held spellbound by the miraculous ingenuity of the invention. Really it is not fantastic to compare the talent of Kipling with these miracles of photography; his work is the vitascope of literature."

Several reviewers see in the new novel a return of the literary power which they have found wanting in Kipling's recent work. Among them is a writer in the Minneapolis *Times* (October 6), who says: "If Mr. Kipling had never written another book, if he never were to write another, he has achieved in this composite history, story, treatise, a work that would make famous the name of any author, no matter how deep his previous obscurity."

In similar vein the Indianapolis *Journal* (October 6) gives its opinion: "It is the author's most sustained effort, and is undoubtedly his greatest and most important work. People who talk lightly of Kipling's deterioration in a literary way must revise their opinion after reading this book. To read 'Kim' is to understand India better than is possible after reading a dozen histories and books of travel."

Other journals, among them the Philadelphia *Press*, think that the same faults for which Kipling has been blamed in his later literary product reappear in "Kim." *The Press* says (October 6): "Form and construction, these are the twin pillars of the literary universe. On them hang the arching firmament of letters. Mr. Kipling has neither. He would not know a plot if he found one in the street, where, by the way, most of the good ones are. Form he sets at naught, and he has an ear which could not count the beat of a hundred-ton steam-hammer, let alone the accent and ictus of syllabled words."

The critics generally seem to agree that the illustrations in "Kim," which are photographed from reliefs executed by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, Rudyard Kipling's father, are interesting and often beautiful.

DO WE READ TOO MUCH?

THE amount of reading done by "the man in the street," as the phrase goes, is the theme of a writer in *The Independent* (September 26). He advises a process of elimination with reference to newspapers and magazines:

"The probability is that our book-hater already reads too much. He gets his news from print and not from conversation—which is well enough. But why not apply to print the same rule he adopts with his friends? Does he like to hear the same old story from a dozen mouths, or even from two mouths? And yet he will patiently read the same news story, generally got together from the same sources, in two papers or three or—heaven knows—a dozen. The greatest stumbling-block to his intelligence is the mass of evening papers. In the morning a man's mind is busy with the transient affairs of the day, and that is the hour to read the reports of the world's current doings. In the quiet and repose of the evening, for a little while at least, he may turn to interests that are beyond the clamor of the moment. We do not say that the evening papers may not be ably edited, but of necessity they merely give a man what he will read again in the morning at greater length and in better form. One good morning paper, to keep us in touch with the events of the day, is a necessity; two are a surfeit; evening papers steal away our time and mock us in the end. Read the evening papers for a month, and what remembrance of profit or enjoyment remains at the conclusion? Give that same time after business hours to a well-seasoned book, and at least there is some little residuum of pleasure to be added to the store of profitable experience carried in the memory.

"As for the magazines, one good weekly is almost as indispensable as the morning daily. Here we see the events of the week thrown into proportion; and editorial comment, while not belated, is still mature. . . . As for the better monthlies, treat them as you do a long dinner *menu*; look through the advertised tables of contents and select whatever magazine contains an article that promises to interest you."

SOME RHYTHMICAL GYMNASTICS.

THERE is a familiar jingle written by Thackeray which runs:

> If I were a cassowary
> On the plains of Timbuctoo,
> I would eat a missionary,
> Hat and gown and hymn-book too.

Other famous writers beside Thackeray have busied themselves discovering rimes for unusual and out-of-the-way words. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (October 2) illustrates their efforts by some amusing examples. He reminds us that Butler, in "Hudibras," was guilty of the following:

> And pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
> Was beat with fist instead of a stick.

Also

> And the Philosopher
> Read Alexander Ross over.

He tells, too, how Byron sings of "continent" and "one tenant," of "bigamy" and "twig am I," and he remembers that Browning linked "can know" with "piano." He proceeds to cite other illustrations as follows:

"Henry J. Childe of 'Our Boys' fame was incorrigible. The yachtsman's woes contained the following:

> The crew began to quarrel and their language was immoral,
> And they said of me, we don't want that there cove aboard.
> We were having tea and coffee, sir, when Bosh, the second officer,
> Grabbed me by my pantaloons and pitched me overboard.

"In another skit he speaks of 'a clever anaconda who's been reading D. Deronda,' and a frisky hippopotamus (great Jamrach kindly got him us).' He reveled in rare rimes.

"Mr. Anstey is good at it, also. In his 'Burglar Bill' he has a poem in which a child empties an automatic machine by means of a penny tied to a string.

> The fraud was perceived but the child was relieved,
> Having never intended to cadge his treat,
> But B-32 said 'I'd recommend you
> To reserve your remarks for the magistreat.'

"Gilbert comes in with:

> I'm not a common mountebank,
> I've money in the County Bank.

"A workingman sees a vision which promises to reform him; he remarks:

> To work in heavy boots I comes.
> Will shoes henceforward decora
> My little toddle-tootsicums?

"In 'The Pirates of Penzance' we find the following:

> In short, when I've a smattering of elemental strategy,
> You'll say a better major-general has never sat a gee."

NOTES.

THE Yale bicentennial celebration, October 20–23, included among the musical features the rendering of a Greek ode written by Prof. Thomas D. Goodell and set to music by Professor Parker. It is said that a large number of musicians were consulted in overcoming the difficulties which the task presented. Even the printing of the Greek text was made a matter of long discussion in order to combine good taste with classical conditions.

IT is announced that the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Education will shortly start a class for enamelers at the Dublin School of Art. *The Catholic Mirror* (September 21) recalls that there are many magnificent specimens of enamel work in collections of Irish antiquities: "Enamelers' work on the cross of Cong and the ancient shrines now to be seen in the National Museum is equal to anything to be found in the finest pieces of cloisonné enamel, both in the delicacy and refinement of the workmanship and its peculiar quality of preciousness. The attempt is not made too soon to revive this art in Ireland, where it once flourished in such a high degree of perfection."

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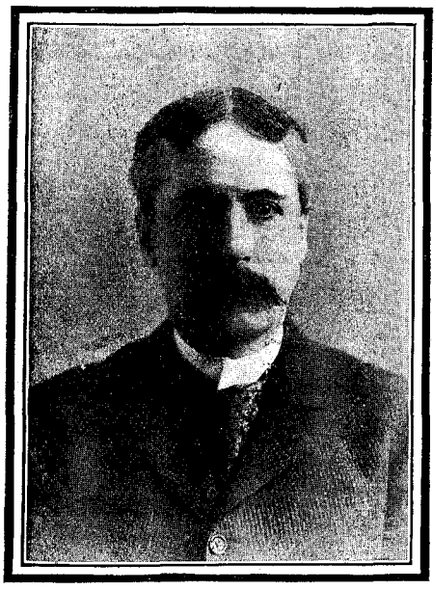
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS OUR WEATHER BUREAU WORTH?

ONE of the most abused public officials in the country is probably Dr. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau. Whether the abuse is merited or not is of course matter of opinion. Even those who feel at times disposed to consign the Bureau and its chief to oblivion together, will, however, be interested in his account of the benefits that the country is reaping from its weather service. This account, presented in an address before the recent convention of Weather Bureau officials, is printed in *The National Geographical Magazine* (October). Dr. Moore begins by reminding us that the daily weather forecast, by which the Bureau stands or falls in the minds of most of the great public, represents but a fraction of its activity. He says:



DR. WILLIS L. MOORE.

"Has the Weather Bureau won its way into the hearts and confidence of the American people, and do we feel that the expenditures made for its support are wisely made? Let us answer this question by giving some facts relative to the number of people and industries that are daily in communication with the Bureau. In our Atlantic and Gulf ports alone there are floating over $30,000,000 worth of craft on any day of the year; and at every port, whether on the Atlantic, on the Pacific, or on the Lakes, there is either a full meteorological observatory or else a storm-warning displayman who attends to the lighting of the danger lights on the storm-warning towers at night, to the display of danger flags by day, and to the distribution of storm-warning messages among vessel masters. This system is so perfect that the chief of the Weather Bureau, or the forecaster on duty at the central office, can dictate a storm warning and feel certain that inside of one hour a copy of the warning will be in the hands of every vessel master in every port of material size in the United States, provided that it is his desire that a complete distribution of the warning be made. As a matter of fact, the storm warnings usually go only to a limited portion of the coast at one time. While the daily predictions of rain or snow, by which, as previously stated, the public measures the value of the weather service, are subject to a considerable element of error, namely, about one failure in five predictions, the marine warnings of the service have been so well made that in over six years no protracted storm has reached any point of the United States without the danger warnings being displayed well in advance. As a result of these warnings the loss of life and property has been reduced to a minimum, being doubtless not more than 25 per cent. of what it would have been without this extensive system, which comes daily, and almost hourly, into communication with mariners. The public does not appreciate this part of the service that, as a rule, these warnings do not appear in the newspapers because it is not desirable to publish them so far in advance as to unnecessarily hold shipping in port. We only aim to place warnings twelve to sixteen hours in advance of the coming of the storm, and then we communicate by telegraph, by messenger, and by warning lights and flags directly with the masters of vessels. It is a notable example of the utility of the new West Indian weather service, and of the wisdom of Congress in continuing as a perpetual instrument of peace the service organized to meet an emergency of war, that the Galveston hurricane was detected on September 1, at the time of its inception, in the ocean south of Porto Rico, and that the new system of West Indian reports gave us such complete simultaneous data that at no time did we lose track of the storm, and everywhere, as it progressed northward, such full information was given that, notwithstanding the extensive commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, little or no loss of life or property occurred upon the open waters of the Gulf, and the destruction at Galveston was many times less than it would have been without the premonition that was given and the activity of the Bureau's officers in urging the people to move from the low ground of the city to its more secure portions. Again, as this storm recurved and passed over the Lake region, the storm warnings were so well distributed that, notwithstanding that the energy of the storm was so great that few vessels were stanch enough to live through its fury, shipping remained safely in harbor and there was not a life lost. These are some of the utilities of which the general public is not thoroughly informed."

Equally valuable are the cold-wave warnings sent out by the Bureau, which sometimes despatches 100,000 telegrams for this purpose in the space of a few hours. Says Professor Moore:

"What this means to the farmer and shipper is well illustrated by the fact that we gathered from those personally interested statements relative to the sweep of one cold wave, which showed that over $3,400,000 worth of property that would have been destroyed by the low temperatures was saved. To be sure, sometimes the surging of the great air eddies which constitute our rain-storms and cold waves—one the low-pressure eddy and the other the high-pressure eddy—deflects the course of the storm or minimizes the degree of cold, and the warnings may partially or wholly fail of verification; but in these important atmospheric disturbances the warnings are justified in such a large proportion of cases that those whose property is at stake do not longer question the utility of the government service."

Few people realize, the speaker goes on to say, what a complete system the Weather Bureau forms for the collection and dissemination of crop information. Its trained observers cover the country, and during the past fifteen years the work has been so systematized that the state central offices constitute the most efficient means for the accurate and rapid gathering, collation, and dissemination of statistical information regarding climate and crops. There are 14,000 persons reporting weekly to the climate and crop centers on the effect of weather upon the crops in their respective localities.

To fruit-growers the information sent out by the Bureau are of special value. Says the chief:

"Along the Rocky Mountain plateau and the Eastern slope our stations are so numerous and our system of distribution so perfect that the sweep of every cold wave is heralded to every ranch that has telegraphic communication. In the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin the floodgates are regulated by the frost warnings of the Bureau, and where formerly a profitable crop was secured only once in several years, it is now a rare exception that damage occurs. As we go farther south and east into the Gulf and South Atlantic States, our frost warnings are made with a greater degree of accuracy than in any other part of the country. We find the growers of sugar-cane in Louisiana, the truck-growers from Norfolk south to Jacksonville, and the orange-growers of Florida timing their operations by the frost warnings of the Bureau. From the estimates of these people it is indicated that the amount annually saved to them is far greater than that expended for the support of the entire Department."

Not the least of the Bureau's public services is that which it performs in warning the dwellers along our large rivers against floods. Throughout nearly the whole area that was submerged during the great flood of 1897, the warning bulletins preceded the flood by several days, and the statisticians of the Government estimate that $15,000,000 worth of live stock and movable property was removed to high ground as the result of the fore-warnings.

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EUPHORIMETRY—A NEW SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURE is scarcely an exact science at present; but if we are to believe M. Lucien Cornet, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, who writes on the subject in *La Nature* (September 21), it is on the road to become one. At any rate that division of it that has to do with the relations between soil-fertility and production, and which has been given the name that stands at the head of this article, is being reduced to mathematical exactness, so far as this may be possible. Says M. Cornet:

"To arrive at an exact definition of soil-fertility and to put it down in figures, as science has already done for heat, electric energy, light, etc., we certainly have many steps to take; but nevertheless we may make a good beginning with data now at our disposal.

"The first difficulty is the choice of a type of comparison or scale of measurement. To measure temperature we have the thermometric degrees; we have units of weight, length, surface, and solid capacity; but the unit that may enable us to indicate mathematically the effects of the fertility shut up within a given soil has not yet been discovered. Science has sought to investigate this quality by chemical analysis of soils, in which she finds therein fertilizing elements such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; she has then indicated to the farmers, in accordance with the results of her experiments, the fertilizing principles that they should add to their soils to make them produce advantageous crops.

"From the side of physics also attempts have been made to get at the principle of soil-fertility, but they have given even less certain results than chemical analysis. The object is to study the constituent elements of a physical property, while from the agricultural standpoint we must confine ourselves to the effects."

The writer refers to experiments made by M. Varembey with the object of calculating fertility mathematically. To establish his unit of fertility M. Varembey divides a field into four parts. One receives no fertilization, while the others receive respectively 10, 20, and 30 loads of manure. The whole is planted with wheat and the products of four parts are harvested separately and measured. This gives the increased crop due to each wagon-load of manure. Calling the effect produced by 1,000 kilograms [2,200 pounds] of fertilizer on a hectare [2.47 acres] of land one degree of fertility, he then constructs a "euphorimetric scale." One degree of this scale, according to the experiments, means the production of 35 liters of wheat, 58 of oats, etc. From this scale it is thus easy to determine from the degree of fecundity of a given soil exactly what quantity of a given cereal it will produce per acre, and conversely to find the fecundity when we have measured the crop. Going further in his experiments, the investigator next determined exactly how much the growth of various crops diminishes or exhausts the fertility of the soil. He found that a hectoliter of wheat absorbs 1.143° of fertility, while the same amount of oats only exhausts the soil 0.428°, or scarcely more than a third as much. The writer goes on to say:

"It may be objected to the data given above that the inconstancy of the seasons and the variations of the temperature may overthrow all our predictions and destroy all our calculations.

"This may, it is true, modify the importance of a given crop; but it can not weaken in any way the exactness of the theoretical results that are to be compared.

"Thus, whatever may happen, the cultivator who puts into his ground fertilizing material of any kind can say boldly: . . . 'Since I have added certain degrees of fertility to the soil over and above what it was capable of producing by its unaided resources, I ought to produce so much wheat, oats, etc. Nature will make these for me; the temperature may sometimes interfere with the running of the machine and some irregularities in the annual crop may result; but it is only a question of time, and it is certain that the calculated degree of fertility will be realized entire."

Of course, M. Cornet goes on to say, the calculations may not be exact, and it is necessary to check and correct them continually by the results of experiment. The one thing necessary is to rouse the interest of farmers in the matter, so that they will see the importance of measuring fertilizer and crop and reporting their results to the proper authorities. He closes as follows:

"The science of which we are treating is unfortunately almost unknown at present. We have found no modern agricultural work that even mentions it, and the dictionaries are silent about it. As its experiments . . . have at present a purely scientific character, I think that the Government or the great agricultural societies ought to make the necessary appropriations to create the science of euphorimetry—for it really remains to be created.

"When this comes to pass, the science of agriculture will be completely established, and by tearing from nature some of her secrets we shall force her to contribute to discoveries as surprising as those of physics and chemistry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR STATE OF MORTALITY LOWER?

THE results of a study of mortality statistics from the recent census, made by Chief Statistician W. A. King, and seeming to show that the death-rate in the United States is diminishing, have been widely commented upon in the press and were recently noticed in these columns. The census of 1890 gave as the mortality rate in 271 registration cities, of 5,000 or more population, 21 per thousand; the present census gives 18.6 per thousand as the rate for 341 cities of 8,000 and upward, a gain of 2.4 per thousand, or over 11 per cent., in ten years. These figures are doubted by *The Maryland Medical Journal*, which gives the following reasons for its skepticism. It says:

"If the figures for 1900 are correct, so much the worse for the figures of 1890. If the figures for both years were correct, the deductions would still not be entitled to credit, for such information is not properly sought by comparing one year with another.

"But the figures are not correct, nor nearly so, and the sources of error are quite apparent. The estimates are based upon the returns of so-called registration areas. Of these there are ten, and of the ten but four possessed records for 1900 sufficiently complete and full to enable the Census Bureau to dispense with the enumerators' returns. These four areas (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) include but one-fourth of the population accounted for under the head of 'Registration States.' In other words, in three-fourths of the 'registration areas' the returns of deaths for a year were collected by the enumerators at the end of the year better than the registration officials collected them, being required by law to record each death at the time and place of its occurrence. Six of the ten 'registration States' must have been very bad if the enumerators could equal or excel the registration officers in approximating the dates, places, and number of deaths for a whole year. Would you call your spade a spade if you preferred to dig with a spoon?"

The "registration cities" in non-registration States are also untrustworthy in the matter of vital statistics, according to the writer. It is a common thing in them, he charges, to omit to register a death on the ground that the deceased was a non-resident, and so the death-rate is apparently reduced. He goes on to say:

"The eleven millions of people in these 'registration cities,' in non-registration States, should be thrown bodily out of the account; the thirteen millions in the 'registration' States whose official records were not so complete as the enumerators' returns should also be eliminated. Otherwise, the surest way to reduce the death-rate is to cease counting deaths. This would leave us four and one-half millions of people, the nineteenth part of the country's population, to furnish us reliable returns upon which estimates might fairly be based. But these four and one-half millions all live in New England, and the experience of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut can hardly furnish an index of the results of public sanitation in the

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United States. Some interesting and profitable indications for the New-England States might be obtained if there were any comparable statistics for the year 1890, but there are not, for in 1890 New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were non-registration States. When but a single State, Massachusetts, could present trustworthy statistics for both the years 1890 and 1900, the chief statistician might have been content to say that matters have improved a lot since 1900. The decimal point probably precedes the lot. The general mortality rate fell 0.0 per thousand."

THE ANGLO-IRISH TUNNEL.

THE project of a railway tunnel from Great Britain to Ireland is being seriously discussed, the enormous cost of the enterprise being offset by the commercial and political advantages of such a connecting link, which will probably be regarded as warranting government aid. The location selected was described by James Barton before the Glasgow session of the International Engineering Congress, in a paper which is abstracted in *The Marine Review* (September 19). The route adopted starts from Wigtonshire, Scotland, where the coast comes within 21 to 25 miles of Ireland. The maximum depth of water on this route varies according to the line selected, and is from 480 feet to 900 feet. Says *The Review*:

"The tunnel line adopted begins at the Stranraer railway station, and, passing north, enters the tunnel at 5 miles, and descending one in seventy-five, passes under the shore line at the Ebbstone Beacon at 9 miles; it passes round a curve of a mile radius at the head of Beaufort dike at 16 miles, and reaches the shore line at Island Magee, County Antrim, at 34 miles, rising one in seventy-five from the deep water, and passing out of the tunnel at 39½ miles, it joins the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at 41 miles, and runs 10½ miles along it into the terminus at Belfast. Total length, Stranraer to Belfast 51½ miles, of which 34½ miles is tunnel, and 25 miles of this under the sea.

"To provide suitable drainage the line falls each way from the center, and drainage-headings have to be run to the shafts at each side, where pumping-stations would be placed. Subsidiary shafts are proposed at a short distance inland, and would, in connection with the main shafts, enable especially accurate lines to be given for the tunnel."

Mr. Barton believes from the data already at our disposal regarding great tunnels, that the work could be completed in twelve years. The working of the line from Stranraer to Belfast is proposed to be by electric motors from installations near the main shafts, one at each side of the channel; and it is intended that trains be run at a speed of 60 to 70 miles an hour, so that the time in tunnel would be a little over half an hour, and the whole distance traversed (Stranraer to Belfast) under an hour. To quote again:

"The ventilation of the tunnel is rendered easy by the use of electric power. A current of fresh air would be sent in by a fan at one end, and drawn out at the other, probably upon the Saccardo system, successfully used in Italy.

"The cost of the tunnel is estimated by the engineers and by a contractor at £10,000,000 [$50,000,000], exclusive of interest during construction, and this leaves a considerable margin for contingencies. The finance of the project is the present difficulty, the prospect as a speculation not being sufficiently good. The subject has been brought before the Government as an imperial one, and a small guaranty asked. Mr. Balfour expressed himself desirous of seeing the project carried out, and was willing, if the amount of capital could be definitely fixed, to bring the subject before his colleagues. Until a head has been run from the Irish side past the junction between the sandstone and silurian, no contractor is willing to undertake the tunnel at a fixed sum. To do this, however, would probably not cost more than £500,000, and a heading through the whole 34 miles is estimated at £2,500,000."

Gold and Arctic Exploration.—"The report that Lieutenant Peary had discovered gold in the course of his Arctic explorations is now denied by the commander of the relief expedition, who has returned to this country." Says *The Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, Wash.):

"If the problems of the Arctic are ever to be solved, if the pole is ever to be discovered, certainly the discovery would follow very promptly upon the authoritative announcement that gold was to be found somewhere in the regions immediately surrounding the pole. Take the case of the vast interior of Alaska, for example. Had it not been for the pioneer prospectors who made the original discovery of gold in that region, it would have been practically a *terra incognita* to-day! At long intervals some daring explorer, abundantly equipped, at great expense, and with a small retinue of attendants, would have made a toilsome and dangerous journey into the interior, and would have returned, covered with glory for his achievement, to write a volume about his exploit, and rest upon the laurels thus hardly gained. . . . The stories of early Arctic exploration are full of daring and hazardous sled trips made during the depths of the Arctic winter. In the entire history of such Arctic exploration and adventure, prior to the discovery of gold in the Alaskan peninsula, there are few such trips recorded which can compare in hazard and in hardship with hundreds which have been made in recent years, not only by the rugged pioneers of Yukon, but even by women and by children. Men by the dozens, by the hundreds almost, can be found who have made during the depths of winter sled trips on the Yukon of hundreds, even of thousands, of miles, and this while the thermometer was recording temperatures as low as any encountered and recorded by the scientific Arctic explorers. Every new mining-camp which has been opened in the interior of Alaska has, in its early history, the record of some such daring trip as would have brought fame to the scientific explorer."

VARIABILITY OF CHEMICAL SPECIES.

UNDER this somewhat obscure title, M. Gustave Le Bon relates in *La Science pour Tous* (September 2), some curious experiments on the influence of traces of a foreign substance in modifying the properties of an elementary body. This region of chemistry, he asserts, is practically unexplored, yet somewhat long excursions have been made into it by metallurgists, who are familiar with the fact, for instance, that an almost infinitesimal proportion of phosphorus in steel will alter its properties greatly. Says M. Le Bon:

"In the study of various forms of phosphorescence, it has been seen that when we add to certain substances infinitely small proportions of other substances, there are often formed chemical combinations susceptible of modifying profoundly the physical properties of these bodies. Traces of foreign matter render phosphorescent the diamond and certain sulfates. Traces of water vapor render the sulfates of quinin and cinchonin phosphorescent and also impart to them the property of emitting effluvia that make the air an electrical conductor and pass through metallic plates.

"These profound alterations in the physical properties of certain compounds have led to an investigation of whether the fundamental chemical properties of some simple bodies can not be similarly changed by adding to them traces of foreign substances that are capable of forming with them such compounds as have been mentioned. This constitutes an almost unexplored region of chemistry.

"By the fundamental properties of bodies we mean the apparently unchangeable properties on which chemists base their classifications. The property which mercury has, for example, of not decomposing water and of not oxidizing at ordinary temperatures is one of its fundamental characteristics. If we can force it to oxidize at a low temperature and to decompose water simply by adding to it almost imponderable traces of foreign substances, we may say that we have modified its fundamental properties.

"The elementary substances on which experiments have been made are magnesium and aluminum, bodies which can not combine with each other in normal conditions. By subjecting them to certain conditions of shock or pressure they can be forced to form compounds in which one of the elements is in infinitely

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small proportions relatively to the other. This is enough to cause new chemical properties to appear. In this manner, also, the fundamental properties of mercury may be altered by the combination with it of one-fourteenth-thousandth of its weight of magnesium."

In the ordinary state, the writer goes on to say, these two metals refuse to combine; but to force the mercury to dissolve a small quantity of magnesium a slight pressure is sufficient. This pressure may be very light, but it must be continuous. The properties of the mercury are then profoundly modified. Thus transformed, the mercury possesses the property, as curious as it is unexpected, of oxidizing rapidly in dry air and of energetically decomposing water when plunged into that liquid. The modified mercury loses its properties rapidly when exposed to air, but they can be preserved indefinitely simply by covering it with a thin layer of vaselin.

M. Le Bon goes on to say that the dissolution of the magnesium in the experiment may be hastened by the presence of a reagent that attacks magnesium, muriatic acid, for instance. He promises to give other instances of this curious modification of chemical properties.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITAIN'S NEGLECTED INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

NOT so very long ago Great Britain was easily first in every new commercial and industrial project. This is no longer the case, and in a recent letter to *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York, October 8) the English correspondent of that paper asserts that the cause of waning English industrial supremacy has been England's neglect of opportunities, owing to her somewhat contemptuous feeling that her position was quite secure from attack. She is beginning now to awaken to the real state of the case. Says *The Advertiser's* correspondent:

"An illustration of the peculiar way in which Great Britain neglected an opportunity for commercial development is to be found in the aniline dye industry. Here was a chance to establish a brand-new business of an exceedingly profitable character; a business which would obviously revolutionize many of our most important industrial processes, and which would bring large and safe profits to those who should exploit it. British capitalists decline emphatically to spend money over this trade, and the result is to be seen in the absolute control obtained by Germany in all the branches of aniline color manufacture. With regard to electrical business, it was seen clearly more than twenty-five years ago by all who are accustomed to look ahead that the main engineering activity of the twentieth century would be associated with electricity as the motive power. Yet, incredible as it may appear, British industrial leaders, then certainly at the head of the world's industrial activities, failed to take advantage of their position and allow the supremacy in this new business to pass into other hands.

"The present position of Great Britain in the matter of electric tractions, electric industrial power, and electric lighting is ludicrous and pitiable. She is just now engaged in the installation of electric tramways of a type which was in existence in some of the chief towns of Italy nearly a quarter of a century ago; in lighting she is far behind any of the principal continental cities, in telephones she is beaten hopelessly by little Norway and even by Finland. . . . . .

"It would be both interesting and serviceable if some statistician with plenty of time upon his hands would collect information with regard to the attitude of British manufacturers toward new inventions for the first half of the nineteenth century, and compare the results with the attitude taken up during the second half of the same period. The difference would probably surprise those who brand as pessimists all who have the courage to point out the causes of declining commercial supremacy.

"Evidence is accumulating with every succeeding year that Great Britain is standing still while other nations are pressing forward, and, notwithstanding the enormous headway which she has gained by strenuous endeavor in the past, she can not afford to adopt any such conservative methods. Competition in quantity of output with the United States is, of course, impossible; the circumstances are such that no amount of energy or imitation will counterbalance the enormous material advantages of the latter country; but there is no need for permitting other European states, limited in a similar manner in regard to raw material, to pass Great Britain in the race for commercial development."

This state of affairs, the writer points out, is certainly not due to lack of mental activity among British scientists in the matter of electrical discoveries. At the last engineering congress over a hundred papers were submitted by them dealing with interesting discoveries and suggestions. He goes on:

"The men of science are fully prepared to do their share of the work; but what is conspicuously lacking is the will to risk money in carrying out new scientific ideas on the part of the captains of industry. In this respect Great Britain is as far behind the rest of the world now as she was in front fifty years ago. Probably the accumulation of large fortunes in comparatively few hands has something to do with this decadence. Men of moderate fortune are diminishing in number, and it is these men who are more likely to risk their capital in the hope of increasing their business than those who have already more than they know how to employ. Whatever may be the cause, the effect is plainly seen, and unless some means be devised by which a complete alteration shall take place in the attitude adopted by capitalists toward fresh enterprises, it is easy to prophesy that the position of Great Britain in the industrial world is doomed to decay."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A pathetic incident in connection with a biograph scene occurred in Detroit, Mich., March 17 last," says *Popular Science*. "A view made at the occupation of Peking was being flashed across the screen. It represented a detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry entering the gates of the Chinese capital. As the last file of soldiers seemed literally stepping out of the frame on to the stage, there rose a scream from a woman who sat in front. 'My God!' she cried hysterically, 'there is my dead brother Allen marching with the soldiers.' The figure had been recognized by others in the audience as that of Allen McCaskill, who had mysteriously disappeared some years before. Subsequently Mrs. Booth, the sister, wrote to the War Department and learned that it really was her brother whose presentment she so strangely had been confronted with."

KOCH'S theory of the non-identity of human and bovine tuberculosis is up held, according to *The Tribune* (New York, October 10), by experiments now being made at the bacteriological laboratory of the Board of Health. Says this paper: "So far the experiments have shown the theory to be correct, it is said. All the calves reacted, however, to a tuberculin test, but the reaction was very slight, and may have been due, it is said, to inflammation or other causes, considered by the investigators at the laboratory to be of minor importance. One calf was killed on Tuesday, and an autoposy was held on the body yesterday. It failed to reveal any tubercle bacilli, and it was thought that the slight infection indicated by the tuberculin test might have been diminishing and not progressive. . . . The other calves will be kept at the laboratory for about ten months more, and will be carefully watched. They are now in fairly good health."

BACTERIA IN RUSSIAN MILK.—"According to a Russian savant, M. Lakerbekoff, who carried out an elaborate inquiry into the bacterial quality of the milk supplied to St. Petersburg, the condition of affairs in that city is appalling," says *Modern Medicine*. "Milk described as the purest obtainable was found to contain a minimum of over 10,000,000 and a maximum of over 83,000,000 bacteria in from twenty to twenty-five drops; while in other samples a minimum of 20,000,000 and a maximum of 114,000,000 were found. Such pollution as this is unnecessary, for milk under normal healthy conditions contains very few bacteria as it issues from the cow. Indeed, some authorities consider that it is absolutely devoid of microbic life. If due precautions are taken in keeping the cows and their stable clean, if the milker is made to keep himself and his clothes in a thoroughly clean condition, milk can be placed upon the table which is practically free from all micro-organisms. Of course, the milk-cans require proper attention, and the cows ought to be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon."

TELEPHONING THE HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.—"Mr. John W. Gates, of the United States Steel Corporation, tells a story about a friend of his who went into the Alps last summer," says *The Electrical World*. "My friend began the ascent to the hospice of St. Bernard," said Mr. Gates. "When about an hour's climb from the pass he was stopped by a dense fog. He waited gleefully, expecting to be rescued by the dogs, and so be able to come back to us with a thrilling story. The dogs did not come, however, and the fog partly lifted, so he resumed his climb, and finally arrived at the hospice, where he was welcomed warmly by the brothers. His first question was: 'Why did you not send the dogs out in so dangerous a fog?' He nearly dropped from his chair when one of the brothers said: 'You did not telephone us.' 'Telephone you?' he ejaculated. 'Yes,' was the answer. 'You see, shelters have been built all along the climb, and each shelter has been provided with a telephone. If a fog comes up all one has to do is to go to the nearest shelter and telephone. We immediately send a man and dog to that shelter. The dog carries bread, cheese, and wine. As we know at just what shelter the climber is no time is lost in looking for him.'" Mr. Gates says his friend was so disgusted with having his romantic notions knocked in the head that he left Switzerland at once.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND THE "HIGHER CRITICISM."

THAT kind of investigation commonly known as the "scholarly" method of Biblical criticism is not looked upon as an aid to religious faith by most denominational journals. It is noted with satisfaction by *The Advance* (Congreg., September 19) that the following resolution was recently adopted by the Berlin Pastors' Conference:

"The Pastors' Conference does not wish to ignore the intention of Professor Harnack in his lectures on 'The Fundamentals of Christianity' to bring again the blessings of Christianity near to our people so estranged from it. But they must give voice to their conviction that the contents of these lectures, by falling back to the superficial point of view of obsolete rationalism, and by thrusting aside the essentials of Christianity, proven by both Scripture and history, satisfy neither the demands of history, the true gospel nor the needs of humanity. They confess with reformers and believers of all ages, who spoke in the power of the Holy Ghost that Christ, the Son of God, inseparable from the Gospel, in the Word of God, must continue to be the very heart of Christianity, and they testify 'I believe in Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, our Lord.'"

The Advance sees in this utterance, made in the recognized home of advanced religious thought, another sign of a reaction against the higher criticism largely due to its subversive character. That there is such a reaction is declared to be the case by the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church, South, September 11) also, which says:

"Every one knows something of the peculiarities of the human mind when it devotes itself to a hobby, and the strange manner in which it perverts to its own purposes odds and ends of evidence which has little, if any, bearing on the case. Most of the men who have devoted their attention to the critical study of the Old-Testament writings along the lines suggested by the German scholars have become so biased, no doubt unconsciously, as to accept hypotheses regarded by others as inadmissible. Now has come the reaction, and some even of the adherents of the extreme school of criticism are beginning to admit that they have gone too far, and that their position, from the point of view of common sense, is untenable. Add to this consideration the fact that every year brings new confirmation, not only of the reliability, but also of the unity of plan plainly visible in the Old-Testament writings, and it is easily seen that the extreme views taken by the most pronounced advocates of the German school can no longer be maintained."

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, writing in Chicago *Unity* (Unitar., September 12), does not deny that Biblical criticism may be, and at times actually is, subversive, not only of dogma, but of religious faith as well. He does not conclude from this, however, that we should cease to investigate, and "content ourselves with proclaiming the traditions of the fathers," or with "defending a faith whose foundations we dare not examine, in order to cause no offense." On the contrary, Professor Schmidt is an advocate of Biblical criticism because he believes it actually promotes true religion. He says:

"Even the negative results of Biblical criticism have a value as promotive of religion, for they remove serious obstacles in the way of faith. Such are the fictions woven about the Bible. Historic accuracy, prophetic infallibility, final authority are of their number. The Hebrew and Christian Scriptures contain many myths, legends, and miraculous tales. These find their natural explanation in peculiar historic circumstances and universally observable modes of thought. If it is demanded that they be regarded as sober accounts of actually occurring events, men may readily be tempted to live without the comforts of religion rather than thus to stultify themselves. . . . If, then, it is urged that all the vast and varied contents of a literature extending over a thousand years must be construed to body forth the same unchanged ideas, or that what happens to be its latest utterance written more than seventeen centuries ago must be taken to be the ultimate revelation of religious and moral truth to mankind, so preposterous a demand might easily lead thoughtful men to suspect that religious faith is not compatible with mental sanity. Biblical criticism, by removing these fictitious values, takes away the obstacles that are to-day most baneful and allows the free exercise of the religious instincts."

But criticism is not merely destructive, continues this writer; it is chiefly constructive. To quote him further:

"Its positive gains are most efficient aids to religious faith. Its aim is to restore the original. As textual criticism it seeks to reproduce the original words; as literary criticism it endeavors to find the mind expressing itself in the words; as historical criticism it undertakes to discover the social *milieu* in which the mind conceived such ideas and expressed itself in such words. . . . The critic listens to the pulse-beats of the author he is interpreting. He lives with him, forgets his intellectual home and kindred to walk with him, a pilgrim through a strange land, thinking his thoughts and feelings as he did. . . . Such intimacy, therefore, can not but leave a powerful impression upon the interpreter. Faith engenders faith. A genuine inspiration is contagious, it causes others to be inspired. A true revelation is a drawing aside of the curtain to show another veil beyond. For there are folds upon folds to truth. Thrown into the midst of the rushing life of Israel, the critic realizes that the great forces operating in that life are forever working in mankind, that the river of God flowing with light and inspiration through this ancient people is a perennial stream running through all ages and all climes. He comes to believe in a present inspiration and a continuous revelation. The religious value of this new recognition lies in the fact that it strengthens men's confidence in their immediate intuitions of truth and justice, and allows faith to settle with triumphant assurance upon what is a present reality to the soul."

SECULAR PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIVORCE CANONS.

HOW the Protestant Episcopal Church will finally decide on the problems of divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons, must remain unsettled for at least three years longer. No further action upon the matter, beyond *ex parte* consideration during that period by the committees appointed, can now be taken until the next triennial convention at Boston. This disposition of the whole question is brought about by the defeat, in the San Francisco convention, Tuesday, October 15, of proposed changes in the existing canons on marriage and divorce. The decisive action was not that of the House of Bishops, which had previously adopted the amended articles. It was the vote by dioceses of the House of Deputies, composed of lay and clerical delegates, to which the action of the bishops came for acceptance or rejection. The text of the defeated marriage and divorce amendments was as follows:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless nor until by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person is husband or wife of any other person then living, nor has been husband or wife of any other person then living; unless former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

"No person divorced for cause arising after marriage and marrying again during the life-time of the other party to the divorce, nor any person marrying a person so divorced, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation or be permitted to receive the holy communion until the written approval of the bishop shall be given; provided, that this prohibition shall not apply to the case of the innocent party to a divorce for cause of adultery; and provided, also, that the sacraments shall in no case be refused to a penitent person in imminent danger of death."

In advance of any vote, the New York *Press* said editorially (October 9):

"The teaching of the marriage service in the Prayer-Book is one thing and that of the canons of the church is another. The

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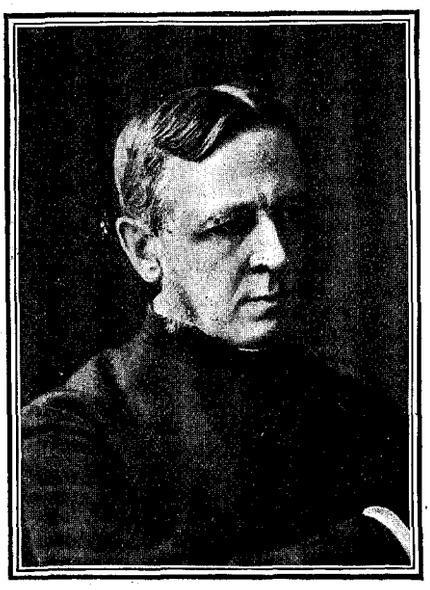
Prayer-Book, as is known to many thousands who use this service without belonging to the Episcopal Church, declares that 'Whom God hath joined together man may not put asunder.' The canon, however, recognizes divorce. The change likely to be made will be in the direction of bringing the canon into conformity with the Prayer-Book."

The Providence *Journal* (October 1) also looked forward to the adoption of the amendments, saying:

"The opportunity for the Episcopal Church to make its attitude absolutely unambiguous is one which it ought to grasp. There have been great changes within the church itself in favor of the proposed legislation. The House of Bishops can be counted upon to adopt the new canon; and if the House of Delegates fails to agree it will be a most surprising issue of the agitation."

Among other editorial opinions uttered prior to any action by the conference was that of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (October 2), which declared that if the clergymen of the church attempted to carry out a rule prohibiting remarriage of divorced persons, they would "find themselves at odds with their laity." *The Eagle* continued:

"If the clergymen of the Episcopal Church refuse marriage to all divorced persons, they will find the divorced among their congregations seeking the services of clergymen of other denominations. Thus the restraint which the proposed canons may exercise can be only as a matter of public opinion. The canon refusing the sacraments of the church to divorced persons who shall remarry is, of course, a matter for the church solely. . . . But this canon will arouse much keener feeling inside the church than the one concerning remarriage. It may do something to increase the sentiment against the remarriage of divorced persons, and it may stimulate hostility to the church and remove from its communion people who would otherwise remain in it. Time alone will tell which influence is the predominant one if the canon shall be adopted—and enforced. . . . At present the laity of the church holds no such strict views, and this is a matter which the laity and not the clergy will in the long run control."



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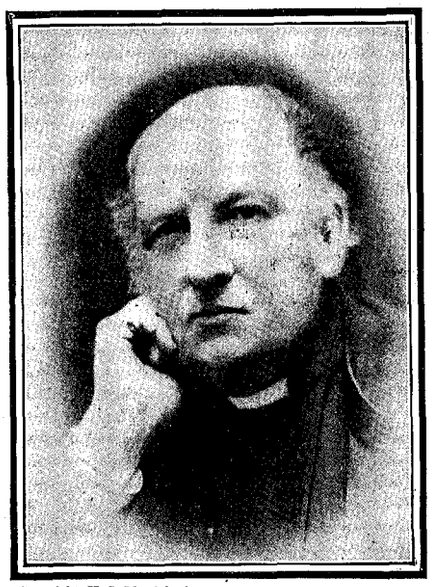

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BISHOP DOANE.

TWO LEADERS IN THE DEBATE ON DIVORCE.

In the interval between the adoption of the amendments and their rejection by the deputies, there was further comment by the secular press, for the greater part unfavorable to the action of the bishops. The Chicago *Record-Herald* (October 11) said:

"The vote was, in fact, a striking instance of the extreme action that defeats its own purpose. There had been a very general demand that the convention should set its face against divorce because of the too liberal divorce laws in some of the States and their more than liberal interpretation. The influence of the church was counted upon to counteract a demoralizing tendency, but that influence does not consist in the arbitrary power to issue decrees and enforce them. It must be based upon reason, or it will not affect even the Episcopalians themselves. Tho they would prefer to be married within the church, they are in no wise dependent upon it, and they would certainly rebel against a rule that seemed to be unwarranted and cruel. Hence if the bishops had their way, the upshot of the matter would be an actual decrease of their authority and an inclination to believe that their unreasonable attitude was less excusable than the liberal divorce laws, which would be regarded with more toleration than ever."

The opinion of the Kansas City *Journal* (October 11) was as follows:

"Like many attempts to set up a system of reform which ignores the laws of the land, this Episcopal canon is defective. The divorce evil is not an evil *per se*. It is the result of an abuse of a means of relief which has a definite status in the law and in society. The remedy is not to be found in any extreme, but in a sensible, practical, conservative course, which takes account of facts and conditions as they exist. And above all, no plan should be adopted which imposes punishment or hardship on the innocent for the wrongs of the guilty."

The canons approved by the bishops were regarded by the Philadelphia *Press* (October 10) as "a compromise which muddles instead of settling." *The Press* said further:

"These varying rules are intended to promote the sanctity of marriage; but there is grave danger that they will breed the public impression that the Episcopal Church is willing to permit others to marry its own members after divorce when it is unwilling to have its own clergy do so. Such a course saves dignity at the expense of consistency."

The Salt Lake City *Deseret News*, the secular organ of the Latter-Day Saints, spoke editorially (October 9) as follows:

"If this is to be the view of the convention, it is safe to say that no steps toward the securing of 'a uniform practise by the various religious bodies of the United States' can be taken. Few of them will admit the wisdom, or justice, of making a marriage covenant, as usually performed, absolutely indissoluble."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (October 11) took a favorable view of the bishop's vote, declaring that it "will exercise a great moral effect on the thought of the country. It has been long discussed, and the sentiment in favor of the pronouncement has been constantly growing, and the voice of this high authority will be heard far and near."

Secular editorial comment subsequent to the decisive rejecting vote of the House of Deputies, as thus far noted, is wholly in approval of the final outcome. The New York *Sun* (October 17) says that the rejection "was a logical step dictated by sound principle." It continues:

"As we have explained before, the 'divorce scandal' which led to the appointment of the commission that framed the rejected canons is not due in any way to the present practise of the church in allowing the dissolution of marriage for a single cause. It has arisen from the frequency of divorces among Episcopalians of social prominence for causes never allowed by that church, and, more especially, for desertion. These people have gone to States under whose laws marriages may be dissolved for that cause, and after obtaining such divorces, usually immediately, they have married new mates and returned to their places in society, without censure from it, and to patronage of Episcopal services. They pay no heed to the law of their church when it

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interferes with their inclinations, whatever the law may be. That is the scandal.

"How, then, could it be expected that a mere prohibition of Episcopal marriage to the divorced for any cause would have any terrors for such people? Having flouted the old canon, why should they not flout the new? When their divorces for desertion, or what not, excluded them from remarriage by an Episcopal clergyman they were content with marriage performed by some other minister or by a civil magistrate. They rendered themselves liable to excommunication, but what did they care for that?"

The Philadelphia *Press* (October 17) is gratified that "the unwise policy proposed" failed. It says:

"A compromise which forbade the church service for remarriage to the innocent party in the case of divorce for scriptural cause, but recognized the marriage of such persons by another church or the civil power, was certain to lead to endless confusion. It has been wisely defeated. If the Protestant Episcopal Church were now to . . . throw all its weight and influence against any recognition of the remarriage of those divorced for any but scriptural cause, a great step forward would be taken."

The comment of the New York *Herald* (October 17) is:

"They [the bishops] voted with the hope of bringing about a better condition of affairs, and their motives are beyond the reach of criticism. But if their motion had prevailed they would have added to the vast confusion which already exists, and have rendered the problem of marriage and divorce more difficult to solve than ever. Such a canon as they contemplated would, moreover, have proved inoperative, for if man or woman looks to remarriage with the prospect of future happiness as a substitute for former misery, a canon of the church which does not appeal to their sense of justice will hardly prove an efficient obstacle."

The Herald thinks the discussion of the subject in the convention will influence public opinion in favor of a national divorce law:

"The warning voice of the San Francisco convention will be heard throughout the country, and will rouse renewed effort to bring a healthy order out of a disgraceful chaos. But, after all, our only hope is to urge a uniform law which shall apply to all the States alike, and when that is done the puzzle will solve itself. Until then we may do some little good here and there by debate and resolutions, but we shall not have laid the ax at the root of the tree until by a constitutional amendment we take the step which will alone insure success."

TWO VIEWS OF "THE NEW THEOLOGY."

"THE NEW REFORMATION" is what Mrs. Humphry Ward once called the change in theological belief that goes by the name of "the new theology." Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, alluding to her characterization, in an article in *Mind* (October), accepts it in so far as it implies a "refashioning" of the old theology; but not in the sense of a new formation, much less a mere destruction. It was expected by many, he says, that the Reformation of the sixteenth century would be a "break with historical Christianity"; it became, in reality, "a recrystallization of the old elements of faith." Likewise, "the issue of this New Reformation will be, not the loss of religion, nor yet a wholly new religion, but the old religion purified and evolved, made reasonable and moral." Dr. Newton is conscious, however, that the path of thought divides, that "two theologies confront us, by one or the other of which we must shape our faith"; and he proceeds to contrast these as follows:

"The old theology teaches the dogma of original sin—the guilt handed on from the fall in Eden. The new theology translates 'original sin' into 'the law of heredity,' which dowers us to-day with the inherited appetites and passions of the brute man, from the ages past.

"The old theology sees in the hereafter two worlds—the one of perfect, unalloyed bliss, the other of hopeless, horrible suffering —into one of which every man passes, immediately, through death, to abide therein forever. The new theology sees in the hereafter all varieties of experience, following upon all varieties of earthly life; each man's lot there being the natural consequence of his character here; the mercy of God enduring forever and the love of God being mighty to save there, as here, unto the uttermost.

"The old theology teaches a dogma of divine election, which vindicates the logic of man at the expense of the character of God. The new theology teaches a law of Providential selection, which chooses out the few for the service of the many and calls the elect, not into the position of the petted favorites of the court of heaven, but into the vocation of the servants of the heavenly Father for all His children.

"The old theology sets forth a dogma of sacrifice which sees in Jesus Christ a voluntary victim to propitiate the wrath of the Father; by his death placing in man's hands a quit-claim from Jehovah for the full payment of all debts of humanity to Him. The new theology sets forth the natural law of sacrifice, which runs through all creation and is an expression of the very heart of God Himself; under which individuals and classes and races are all slowly being lifted into the human life divine, as men are found ready to sacrifice time and money and life itself, in the vicariousness of love whose perfect manifestation is in Jesus Christ. . . . . .

"The old theology propounds a dogma of Incarnation which represents God as coming down through space, from somewhere, at a certain moment of history, to embody Himself in a man, whom men vainly tried to think of as being both God and man, being indeed neither very God nor yet very man. The new theology, returning to the original philosophy of the church, propounds a doctrine of Incarnation which conceives of the divine Spirit dwelling in the universe, embodied in nature, ensouled in man, as coming out from within 'the abysmal deeps of personality,' and so filling one man that 'in him dwelt the fulness of the Godhead bodily'; making him the sacred symbol of the universal reality through which man receives power to become the son of God, a partaker of the divine nature.

"The old theology holds a dogma of the Trinity whose historical origin it has forgotten and whose philosophic meaning it has lost; holding it as a hopeless puzzle of the intellect and a standing menace to faith, to nine-tenths of believers a formula of scarcely disguised tritheism. The new theology lays bare the historical origin of the doctrine in paganism, brings out its philosophic meaning in Christianity, and sees in it the archaic form in which man has ever cast the mystic perception of the threefold mode of being of the one God, who is 'above all and through all and in you all'; God as the Absolute Being, transcendent, unknown—the Fount and Spring of being; God as the Immanent Reason of creation; God as the Moral Power manifest in conscience, pushing forward the education of man.

"As the practical outcome of theology in life, we have the old theology finding in man no true child of God—partaker of the being of God, begotten out of the substance of the heavenly Father, endowed with the potencies of the divine life, the heir of God; but a creature made rather than a son begotten, a being separate from the divine being, alien to the divine nature, outside of the divine life; a 'child of wrath,' a son of the devil—a 'totally depraved' being, a thing accursed in creation. The new theology, which finds only one stuff in the universe, finds in man the blood and fiber of the soul of the universe, the substance of God a being verily 'begotten, not made,' born out of the innermost being of God, inheriting the powers of His Father, having 'dominion' over all things in heaven above, on earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth; whose nature is the nature of Deity; who is in that nature good, in the very goodness of God; a being who, as he realizes his heirship, enters upon his dominion and has power over sin and sickness and every curse.

"When the process of retranslation is complete, and the average Christian achieves the transition from deism to theism, the new theology will dispossess the old. Then the present painful experiences of doubt will disappear in a religion at once reasonable and reverent, born of the marriage of Science and Faith. That religion will prove no new religion, but simply a new Christianity—the old religion of the Christ of God."

A radically different view is presented by the Rev. Edward

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Hartley Dewart, D.D., in *Bibliotheca Sacra* (October). He is certain there is no such thing as a new system of doctrines with any claim to supersede the historic teachings of Christianity. He hears "things which indicate something like a 'new departure' in certain lines of theological thought, tho the ideas suggested are too negative, indefinite, and discordant to constitute a system of theology." He says: "It may be safely affirmed of nearly everything that claims to be new theology, that 'what is true is not new, and what is new is not true.'"

He proceeds, in support of this proposition, as follows:

"It is true, there are ways of representing the divine fatherhood which are justly objectionable. Such views as that this doctrine is at variance with future punishment, or that all men are by nature children of God, only they do not know it, till it is made known to them by baptism or in some other way, may be placed in this class. But objecting to some unscriptural caricature of this kind is not denying the fatherhood of God as set forth in the New Testament.

"To assert that the fatherhood of God, in the sense that the wicked and the righteous are alike His children, 'is the substance of the truth to which Jesus bore witness' while on earth, is a statement that is not justified by the gospel records of Christ's teaching; and not in harmony with the words of the evangelist: 'As many as received him, to them gave he the power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.'"

A good deal is written and said, Dr. Dewart observes, to the effect that the tendency of the new theology is a "coming back to Christ." He questions the justice of this phrase and what it commonly implies: "The common Christian conception of Christ may have been comparatively imperfect; but it did not consist of erroneous ideas that should be renounced for new views of His character and teaching. With some theologians 'coming back to Christ' seems to imply a questioning of the authority and trustworthiness of prophets and apostles, under the pretext of exalting the Master, who said, 'He that despiseth you despiseth me.'" Dr. Dewart then goes on to say:

"There is probably nothing so characteristic of the theological trend of the times as the rejection of authority in religion, including that of the Holy Scriptures. We do not mean merely the rejection of the inerrancy of Scripture or any particular theory of inspiration, but the denial of the trustworthiness and authority of the Bible. This drift of current speculative thought toward the rejection of authority as a ground of belief is fruitful in practical results. There is a widespread restiveness under definite statements of doctrine and duty, and a strong desire for greater latitude in the rejection of old beliefs and rules of conduct. There is an undue exaltation of the human element in the Scriptures, and a corresponding ignoring of the divine, till the latter is largely left out of sight. Nay more, in some cases it has come to this, that prominent teachers within the Christian churches hold that whether the Scripture records, including what the Gospels tell us about the Lord Jesus Christ, are facts or fictions is a matter of minor importance, that need not affect Christian faith or piety. This is as much as to say that those who reject the historic Jesus Christ of the Gospels may still claim to be His disciples. The poet Coleridge counted nothing in the Bible inspired except what 'found him.' Some modern teachers appear to hold that nothing in the Bible has any authority for them but what they choose to indorse. They regard the Scriptures merely as the thoughts and lessons which good men of former times addressed to the people of their day. Many claim that divine inspiration was not peculiar to the sacred writers, but that it is possessed by all devout Christians, in proportion to their piety. Individual opinions are exalted to the level of the teaching of the prophets and apostles in a way that would make every Christian an oracle to himself.

"But it should not be forgotten that, as Christianity is an historic religion, its foundation facts must be received on the evidence of testimony. The rejection of the testimony by which these truths are attested is perilous to Christian faith. As the mariner who discards chart and compass and guiding stars is sure to be swept by adverse winds and waves out of the true course, so Christian preachers and teachers who disparage the truth and authority of the Bible, and speak not according to the words of 'the law and the testimony,' are sure to be found 'teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.' The theology, whether old or 'new,' which undermines the authority of the Holy Scriptures, or divests our Lord Jesus Christ of those divine attributes which make Him an all-sufficient Savior, is misleading and dangerous, no matter what its claims to superior liberality may be."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SECULARISM.

THE sentiment is rife among religious thinkers, if we may judge from its recurring expression in authoritative periodicals, that the present is a period of intense secularism. Theologians, without regard to denomination, are numerously saying that religion as a profession and as a creed is in peril, because dogma is fading from men's minds, and because there is a prevalent apostasy from long-cherished ideals. The eminent Roman Catholic priest and theological writer, William Barry, belongs to this company. In the London *National Review* (October) he describes the present state of religious thought and experience as one which the doctrines of Roman Catholic Church are best fitted to remedy. By secularism, Father Barry says he means "atheism in practise"; and from it, he believes, not only Christian faith, but society as well, is in danger: "the disciples of an unbelieving science threaten it with destruction." He enlarges upon the gravity of the situation and asks:

"How avert so tremendous a catastrophe? That is the question which rises to our lips on hearing of Socialist propaganda, Anarchist assassinations, free will denied in the name of knowledge, virtue resolved into selfishness, and immortality derided as an impossible fiction. . . . . .

"What, then, ought to be done in the brief period which may yet be allowed us to withstand the secularist triumph?

"Men whose character deserves sincere respect have answered, 'Let us turn back to the New Testament and preach the Christianity of Christ.' I say so too; but I can not persuade myself that a living order of things is to be deduced from the pages of a book; or that an abstract Christ, the creation of literature, is really more than a phantom. The experiment of teaching religion from a book only has been tried, and has ended in disaster. We are looking on, in grief or exultation, at what has been truly called the passing of Protestantism. Private judgment exercised on the Bible is dissolving it apace, and may be reckoned among the chief causes of our present discontents. When the Puritan gives up his Bible, nay, when he begins to doubt of it, the ground on which he stands is shaken with earthquake, his religion leaves him, and he turns for comfort to making money on principles which it is hard to distinguish from the lowest form of Positivism. The Christ of the Gospel vanishes; Mammon reigns in His stead. Is not that the lugubrious chronicle of New England? Puritan, Unitarian, Universalist—then company promoting and Wall Street as Jerusalem the Golden! It may be difficult, as one considers these things, not to fall into satire; but satire will not help us toward the spiritual restoration of which we are in search.

"Any power that aims at the revival of Christian faith under modern conditions must be independent, world-wide, supernatural, and in its general effect miraculous. From a merely human level it can not raise mankind out of the slough into which Atheism has betrayed it. No department of state will be equal to such a task, for the state is this fallen society and itself needs redemption. Private effort is laudable at all times; any association which has retained even a fragment of true Christianity will, thus far, be telling in the good cause; but there is only one church in contact with European and American society which fulfils the conditions required. Independent, supernatural, miraculous—these high epithets have belonged from of old to the Catholic Church, and are hers to-day. She does not preach an abstract or merely historical Savior; she has never simply relied on a written record; and while she treats with kingdoms and republics as a power of this world, she deals directly with the individual as an ambassador from the next. In one point of view she is accessible to touch and sight; in another she is ideal, spiritual, transcendental. And she fills every period of Christian

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history with her achievements, her sufferings, and her victorious resistance to hostile powers."

Rome is, and has never ceased to be, Father Barry contends, the corner-stone of Christian beliefs. He declares there is no solid ground between Rome and secularism on which believers in the New Testament can take their stand:

"We are seeing, ever more distinctly, that the Reformation, as a constructive effort, has failed. Take its three great forms, personified in Luther the mystic, Calvin the legislator, and Socinus the rationalist. Of Lutheranism not a screed is left; the man towers up yet as a revolting Titan, the rocks which he flung against Olympus have fallen back on the soil, and are dead ashes, vitrified lava. Calvin has been pictured by his own descendants as a 'ghost gone shrieking down the wind'; his writings are credible now to none of us, and his dark theology is made an excuse for believing in no Deity at all. Socinus, where is he? In a sense, everywhere; but logic, working out his principles to their legitimate conclusion, shows them to be the sum of all heresies and the end of dogma. Thus, if we still desire to believe after any intelligible fashion in the Christ whom our fathers worshiped, we must come back to revelation as untouched by the reformers. They have played their part and gone their way."

The ordinances of Protestant theology, Father Barry goes on to say, have been resolved into preaching, preaching into doubt, doubt into a worship of nature. Church, Bible, and Redeemer are being explained away. But this, he urges can not be charged against the Roman Catholic Church:

"Four centuries—a long chapter in the world's history—prove that Rome, however charged with corruption, keeps the heart of religion still beating. The Gospel that she received she preaches yet. Her faithful are orthodox Christians, while the rebels, as she foretold them, who separated from her in that name, have shorn it of divinity, and—strange paradox!—are indignant with her because she insists that the Bible is truly God's word and Jesus of Nazareth His Son. Her faith has not changed, and its permanence is the measure of their defection. If Luther or Calvin could have foreseen this state of things when they broke away, would it not have left them dumb with amazement? And, observe, the more it is urged that Roman officials are, or have been, a scandal to their high calling; that genius is not to be found in Catholic apologists, or insight and ability among bishops and clergy; so much the more conclusive is our argument in favor of a secret divine influence which would not suffer its purpose to be undone by such weak and needy instruments."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ONE of the phases of Bible study discussed by Don O. Sheldon in *Association Men* (October) is included in the following paragraph: "There is manifest need and urgent demand in the cities of this country for more men qualified to teach the English Bible. They are needed and demanded by Sunday-schools, young people's societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, and churches. Pastors lament their inability to secure young men competent to teach adult Bible classes. The Associations are in position to train men for this useful service. They have better facilities with which to help meet this need than perhaps any other organization of the church."

STATISTICS bearing upon the practical work of Christianity in the United States, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* prints them, show an annual expenditure for the maintenance of all churches, $137,563,200; education and literature, $32,728,000; hospitals and orphanages, $28,300,000; improvements and missions, $43,000,000; miscellaneous, $45,466,100. These and similar statistics satisfy the Indianapolis *Sentinel* that "in the United States since the formation of the republic the increase in church-membership and in religious activity in all its parts has been greater than that of the population. Approximately the increase in population has been less than one-fourth as great as the increase in church-membership."

THERE is a school of theosophy at Point Loma, Cal., whose work seems to be occasioning some apprehension in the minds of Christian ministers in that locality. A circular "from the Christian ministers of San Diego and suburbs" has accordingly been issued warning the people against the doctrines of the theosophical school. The circular is signed by twenty ministers, including one Roman Catholic and one Protestant Episcopal rector, two Congregationalists, one Christian, one Lutheran, six Methodists, two Presbyterians, and one Baptist. They denounce theosophy as "diametrically opposed to the Gospel of Christ," and in fact "The antithesis of Christianity." Two days later a challenge was issued by students in the Point Loma school, to those whose names were signed to the circular, inviting them to a series of debates on the question: "*Resolved*, That theosophy as promulgated from Point Loma is not the antithesis of the teachings of Christ."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS POLICY.

WHILE commending the determination of the new President to adhere to the lines of policy laid down by his predecessor, the press of Europe shows some uneasiness as to what effect Mr. Roosevelt's accession to office will have upon the foreign relations of the United States. It is evident that the journals of the Continent know only one Roosevelt—the bear-hunter and the dashing colonel of the Rough Riders. The German papers show considerable reserve in their estimates. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says that, tho determination and energy are the most striking features of his character, "his highly developed sense of duty has hitherto been a useful check upon

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CONCEPTION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, ACCORDING TO *Humoristische Blätter*.

his craving to 'be up and doing.'" This journal hopes that this sentiment and the responsibilities of his present high position will "secure to his country a period of peaceful and tranquil development." It also hopes that German-American relations will continue as cordial as heretofore. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) fears that his outspoken advocacy of an enlarged Monroe Doctrine may not make for international peace, but commends his attitude on reciprocity. The journals of Vienna believe that his imperialistic ideas will cause trouble to Europe. He is an open friend of the German-speaking race, says the *Fremdenblatt*, and of all the races of the earth—"as long as this friendship is consistent with aggressive Americanism." What worries Europe is that he has never shown the moderation and safe conservatism of his predecessor. The *Neue Freie Presse* declares that his accession marks "the beginning of a new, untried, and perhaps perilous epoch" for America and the world.

He is dangerous, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), because the whole policy of imperialism is dangerous to the peace of the world. This Belgian journal, which generally discusses American affairs intelligently and without prejudice, also believes that Mr. Roosevelt's term of office may be full of peril for domestic peace. It does not feel easy as to how he would act

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in case of a great labor strike or any other national test of character. M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), hopes that the new President will not "attempt to ride his Santiago charger into the White House." He continues:

"There is, it must be admitted, cause to fear that President Roosevelt will be rather too violently devoted to the Monroe Doctrine and that his idea of imperialism will be somewhat less accommodating than that of the man whom he succeeds. . . . Nevertheless, it would hardly be fair to condemn his American megalomania, while he is protesting his moderation and peaceful intentions and before he has given any real cause to believe he is not sincere."

Robert de Caix, writing in the same journal, calls Mr. Roosevelt a "fine, sterling, honest, American gentleman who is animated by the kindliest sentiments toward France." The well-known French economist, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, contributes to the *Économiste Français* (Paris) an estimate of President Roosevelt's character and a guess at his policy, closing with this remark:

"During the years that are to come the world will have to reckon more and more with the United States, not only in the New World, but also in the regions of the Old World in which American interests have arisen—the extreme Orient, the entire Pacific, and China. . . . Tho a pronounced Jingo, Mr. Roosevelt has much of that fine Anglo-Saxon characteristic, common sense. Europe has hopes that he will exercise this in the foreign policy of the United States to the same degree that he exhibited it when Secretary of the American navy and Police Commissioner of New York."

The *Epoca* (Madrid) is glad of the change. One could never be quite sure, it says, just what Mr. McKinley would do. But "you can put your finger on Theodore Roosevelt every time." Thus the element of uncertainty is eliminated.

The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome) prints an appreciative sketch of Mr. Roosevelt's public career under the title, "The Presidency of the Inimitable Teddy."

The Russian press highly approves of the President's promise to adhere to the policy of Mr. McKinley. The *Novoye Vremya* is particularly pleased with Mr. Roosevelt's recently expressed views on the tariff question, and sees evidence that an adjustment of the Russo-American commercial difference will soon be brought about. This Russian organ is quoted by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* as saying:

"While the tariff difference has not been sufficiently serious in itself to interfere with that spirit of hearty agreement which has long prevailed between St. Petersburg and Washington, none the less it is impossible not to welcome the determination arrived at by Mr. Roosevelt, who has found it expedient, during the very first moments of his tenure of office, to give expression to the desirability of clearing away the solitary obstacle which lies across the path of Russo-American political and economic relations."

In any case, concludes the *Novoye Vremya*, Mr. Roosevelt can be counted upon as a champion of peace.

British comment is generally cordial and sympathetic, but several journals express a fear as to the future of Anglo-American relations particularly in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks:

"It is no mere commonplace to say that his accession to office is fraught with great possibilities. A new element—to a great extent an absolutely new element—is now brought into the politics of the world. Since the Spanish war and the war in China, it is clearly no longer possible to count America out of European problems. She has left her ring fence, and there is no way of climbing back, even if she wished to. So long as Mr. McKinley was President the foreign policy of America was practically the foreign policy of Colonel Hay, due regard being had to the power possessed and exercised by the American Senate. Colonel Hay is and always has been an extremely vigorous defender of and fighter for American rights, but he has always been content to get his way through the usual diplomatic channels by which European statesmen work. What view will Mr. Roosevelt take of the big foreign questions in which the United States is interested?"

Mr. Roosevelt, says *The Spectator*, is a man who likes the idea of big duties in a big future. He is far more like the men of the first three decades of the republic than the convention-made Presidents of modern times.

"When we say he is an old-fashioned American we mean that he belongs to that strong, vigorous, authoritative type which has always existed in America, and always been apparent enough in business and in private life, tho of late it has been somewhat submerged in politics. The late Lord Sherbrooke declared that what he liked about one of his colleagues—Lord Hartington—was his 'you-be-damnedness.' That same quality of downrightness, fearlessness, and determination is to be found in Mr. Roosevelt. He is essentially one of those men who know exactly what they want, and mean to get it. But together with this intensity and keenness the new President is a man of moderation."

The new President, this journal declares further, is neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country. "He does not wish this country any harm, but he would not dream of sacrificing the interests of America even in the smallest degree to help England. His sole desire is to serve America." The chief danger before him, concludes *The Spectator*, is that in insisting on the policy of "hands off" he may come into violent collision with Germany, and that this collision may take place while America is unprepared and Germany prepared. "We may be sure that Germany will only respect the Monroe Doctrine as long as she feels that she is too weak at sea to challenge it. When she thinks herself the stronger in ironclads she will 'call' the American fleet."

This varied man, says the London *Outlook*—hunter, athlete, soldier, author, thinker, administrator—can not fail to leave his stamp on the history of the great nation whose head he now is.

"If he could have his way, the administration of the United States and all its public service would be purged clean of the evils that afflict. When he was Police Commissioner of New York, he led an assault against Tammany that will result well some later day; but he did not kill Tammany Hall at once. The popular admiration which he won in the United States for his attempt to break down this monstrous conspiracy against freedom is a sure proof of how sound the American people are at heart. Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, we may be sure, will count for something."

"He will be sane in action," says *The Saturday Review*. "Those wild imperialists, who argue from Major [*sic!*] Roosevelt's private enthusiasms, may find their conclusions negatived by his official sanity as President." He is a strong man, and Englishmen can be certain of one thing concerning him, says the Dublin *Freeman:* "He will be against the exploitation of both the Cubans and the Filipinos by any American gang of Rhodeses and Beits that may be seeking an opening." *The Speaker* is hopeful but not very cheerful. It says:

"It would be foolish to deny Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity. The 'Rough Riders' were enlisted solemnly and with no appreciation of irony. The government of the New York police was, to him at least, something of a crusade. He really does believe that the conquest of the weak by the strong is, in some way, a noble and necessary thing, and the method by which a nation may prepare itself for future eminence. There is nothing in this man of the insincerities and vulgarities with which we have sickened here during the last two years. Suppose Mr. Roosevelt to have originated the South African disaster, put Mr. Roosevelt in Lord Milner's place, and he would not only threaten or boast, he would honestly try to put in practise this extraordinary theory of government which is opposed to every experience, but which possesses so singular an attraction for literary men. He has read in his library of the 'Strong Man,' and, God helping him,

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he will live up to the remarkable type for which the phrase is made to stand."

The danger which his tenure holds for America and the world, *The Speaker* explains as follows:

"Democracies continually fall under the leadership of more or less inefficient men. It is their glory that they remedy such weakness by periods which are to the lives of nations what moments of genius or of heroic virtue are to individuals. There would seem nothing more dangerous in the power of such a man as Mr. Roosevelt than in the power of this or that other man. Nevertheless there is a peculiar danger in the accidental power which he may now exercise. He is not of the pale or laborious cast commonly associated with the Vice-Presidency. He will act upon definite convictions, and will attempt to lead rather than to follow. This a man of twenty times his caliber, Mr. Grover Cleveland, could do, but Mr. Grover Cleveland represented a great party, he came into power with a definite mandate, he held the pulse of the American people. Mr. Roosevelt's theory is imported from Europe, and not from liberal Europe either, but from the Europe that talks of law and order.

"The position is not only anomalous, it is perilous. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt may quite conceivably provoke a strong reaction against the forces which put his predecessor into power—or he may create a new party feeling opposed to the whole tradition of his nation. If it be objected that such changes usually proceed only from men of exceptional abilities, it must be answered that they also sometimes proceed from men thrust suddenly into places of unexpected authority. A crisis in foreign affairs, a great strike, a question involving the limits of federal authority, would tempt Mr. Roosevelt to act, and his act might provoke a storm. It is that we dread in the fortune of the next two years."

Judging Mr. Roosevelt by his past and by his writings, the Toronto *World* is inclined to say that he is more or less tempted to pose as the man on horseback, and his idea of the man on horseback is a cross between Oliver Cromwell, Boulanger, and a dictator. *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) calls him the strongest President since Lincoln, and declares that "the most hopeful sign that has followed the change is that all the better elements in the nation look with confidence to Mr. Roosevelt for honest, capable administration, free from the malign influences which are believed to have too much dominated affairs at Washington." *The Sun* (Toronto) fears that he is not of a pacific character, and quotes copiously from his biography of Thomas H. Benton, in proof of its fear.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESS OF THE ANTIPODES ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE journals of China, Japan, and Australia contain very sympathetic comments on the death and character of the late President McKinley. In every act of life, says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), published in English, McKinley the man "showed an example of clean-living, broad-thinking, and clear straightforwardness of purpose as beautiful as any found in Anglo-Saxon annals." *The Herald* (Kobe), also published in English, asks why it is that fate seems to single out for untimely death the American Presidents "in whom the nobler types of manhood have been most signally exemplified." Comparing the work of Lincoln and McKinley, *The Herald* continues:

"The work of the conspicuously honorable, broad-minded man whose tragic death the whole republic to-day mourns, would have been impossible but for the consolidation determinedly wrought out by the iron mind and will of Lincoln; but who shall set a limit to the consequences of that act, which we still regard as current history, so recent is it, which drew within reach of the principles of the American Constitution the non-Aryan peoples of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico?"

It concludes by calling the President's life an example to be followed:

"His remark that 'the need of the nation is that those to whom it looks for influence upon national action shall never permit themselves to be carried away by a tempest of feeling,' deserves to be inscribed over the lintel of every foreign chancellery. In his conception of the sacredness of the trust reposed in him by his fellow countrymen, in unaltering allegiance to duty, in his unassuming faith, in his faithfulness to the people on whose decision the national policy in the final resort, depends, in his humanity and honesty, Mr. McKinley has left an example which can not fail to uplift and ennoble many an American youth."

Japan and America, of this city, edited by a Japanese, declares that the late President's speech at Buffalo in favor of more friendly trade intercourse has especially endeared him to Japan. "No other people in the world, outside of the people of his own country, more sincerely deplore the death of William McKinley than the people of Japan." The native Japanese journal, the *Jimmin* (Tokyo), also refers to Mr. McKinley's "broad-minded" commercial policy, and remarks that the Japanese mourn his loss as one of the best chief magistrates of the country which deserves so much honor for helping Japan to enter the

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Sonny, if you wuz a burglar or a cyclone, you couldn't have made a slicker job of clearin' the silverware off'n my sideboard." —*The Telegram* (Toronto).

"Oh, my fluttered feathers, that was a narrow escape! But I saved the chick!" —*The Daily Witness* (Montreal).

CUPS LOST AND WON.

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comity of nations. The *Jimmin* prints its notice of the death surrounded by heavy mourning bands. Other native journals manifest the same sympathetic feeling. Japan, declares the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo), had cause to object to President McKinley's policy, particularly in Hawaii and the Philippines; but, nevertheless, she approved and applauded him especially in his attitude toward the Chinese complication. The *Yomiuri* and the *Chihuo Shimbun* (Tokyo) also declare that Japan has forgotten Hawaii and the high tariff in view of the sterling personal qualities of the man and his statesmanlike speech at Buffalo. The *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo) is the only native journal (according to *The Japan Weekly Mail*) which "departs a little from the general tone of appreciation." The *Kokumin* declares that Mr. McKinley was "not a great originator in any sense; his strength lay in reading the signs of the times and in obeying them shrewdly." This, however, it confesses, is a great gift.

The Argus (Melbourne) says that history has furnished many examples of the "inability to understand the fiber of the world's best men by half-crazed fanatics who confound a thirst for blood with a love of liberty." Perhaps no other public man in history, continues this Australian journal, compelled the world to so radically correct its early judgment during his lifetime."

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF AND ITS EFFECT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WHILE the fate of the new German tariff bill (see article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 17) is still in the balance, the European press devotes a good deal of space to discussion of the present industrial depression in the German empire and the probable results of the new law on German foreign trade. The *National Zeitung*, the national Liberal organ of Berlin, condemns the pessimistic tone of most German journals in their comments on the industrial and financial condition of the empire. The present trade depression, it declares, is not confined to Germany. It extends to England and France as well, and the German press is only inviting disaster by its dismal forebodings. The depression will continue, it believes, until German statesmen and merchants again take a calm view of things.

Henry M. Diederich, American consul at Bremen, however, believes that the cause of the depression is deep-seated. It is due primarily to over-production, he declares in a recent consular report, which has already quite paralyzed certain branches of trade. The tariff bill, which raises the duties on most foodstuffs and is generally regarded as a triumph for the Prussian agrarians, is likely to be radically modified before its passage by parliament.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, one of the best-informed journals of the German capital, states that, among the members of the Imperial Federal Council, it is firmly believed that the bill in its present form will not be accepted by the representatives of the federated governments. In addition to the powerful agrarian backing, however, the bill will probably receive the support of the Clerical party. The Berlin *Germania* and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, both prominent organs of the Center party, declare that the Clericals, who control more than one hundred votes in the Reichstag, in which they are the "governing party" (having more votes than any other single political group), will heartily support any proposal for heavy increases in the duties on agricultural produce.

If the new tariff is passed in anything like its present shape, declares *The Speaker* (London), it will not only "force Russia and the United States to retaliatory measures, but will shake to its very foundations the Triple Alliance." "The new tariff," it says, "would drive Austria and Italy to seek new customers for their surplus produce; and it is not probable that Russia and France, to which they would naturally turn, would be more likely to make favorable terms if the governments of Vienna and Rome broke off their political friendship with the government of Berlin?" If the proposed new tariff law has caused a ferment within the empire, it has raised a tempest in Austria and Russia. When the draft of the bill first appeared in the German press, in July, it will be remembered that the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Austrian Government, flung out a challenge in these words: "If Germany wishes a tariff war, Austria, Russia, and the United States will be ready to accommodate her." The *Fremdenblatt* becomes very bitter in its recent comments. The present speculation in Germany it compares to the tulip mania of the seventeenth century in Holland, and declares that this speculation has "severely shaken the faith of the commercial world in a country which has always been admired as a model of prudence in business." The German tariff bill is unsparingly condemned in the Hungarian press. Leading organs in both sections of the Dual Monarchy question whether it will be possible to renew the commercial treaties with Germany under the proposed conditions. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that not only the social structure of Germany but also all her international relations will be affected by the struggle which will ensue over the attempt to pass the bill. When the bill was first announced, the Austrian minister in Berlin warned the German Government that its passage would be likely to have a very prejudicial effect on the Triple Alliance. The *Magyar Nemzet* (Budapest), which holds in Hungary a position similar to that held by the *Fremdenblatt* in Austria, reprints with approving comment an article from the *Budapesti Hirlap*, which announces that the Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Szell, in agreement with Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has officially intimated to the German Government that no treaty of commerce can be concluded with the German empire on the basis of the proposed new tariff bill. Minister Szell said further (according to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*):

"If Germany shuts her frontier to Hungarian products Hungary must answer by a corresponding measure, and will not only close the frontier to Germany, but also to the Balkan States, in order to exclude all outside competition from the Austrian market. Hungary is aware that such a commercial policy might have grave political consequences, as it would completely alienate the Balkan States and drive them into the arms of Russia. M. Szell also called the attention of the German Government to the fact that the closing of the Hungarian frontier would result in bringing the Balkan States within the sphere of the economic interests of England and France. Furthermore, the ground hitherto gained by German commerce in the Balkan peninsula would be lost if the Dual Monarchy placed difficulties in the way of the transit of German goods through Austro-Hungarian territory. The economic dangers resulting from the proposed German customs tariff might also easily extend to the sphere of politics and might imperil the general peace."

The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) characterizes M. Szell's statements as a warning to Germany by the most sincere friend she has in Europe. Says this Viennese journal further:

"It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the anxiety felt in Hungary and Austria is not merely of an economic but also of a political nature. It is no longer possible to maintain the clear distinction between political and economic questions which was formerly maintained. Bismarck found it possible to conclude an alliance with Austria at the very moment when Austrian railway carriages were being seized as soon as they crossed the German frontier. Our monarchy, which was then in a state of political hypnotism, submitted to such treatment; but all that is now a thing of the past. . . . It seems hardly conceivable that at a juncture when the renewal of the Triple Alliance is one of the questions of the day Germany should attempt to make her ally pay the price necessary to secure the support of the Agrarians in

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the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet. . . . This country must look to her defenses."

How can the matter remain without political significance, asks the *Neue Freie Presse*, when the most intimate and trustworthy friends of Germany are injured? How shall the Germans of Austria in particular resist the already vigorous attack upon the Austro-German alliance when they are prompted by the necessity of defending the economic interests of the country against Germany?" The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) strongly urges the same consideration, and says in conclusion: "The alliance would certainly remain unshaken, but public faith in its efficacy might easily be destroyed. That would be a loss for which the satisfaction of the Prussian agrarians would be no adequate compensation." According to the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, most of the Russian journals, including the *Novoye Vremya*, the *Novosti*, the *Rossia*, the *Birzhewya Viedomosti*, and the *Sviet*, urge the Government to oppose the German tariff to the extent of retaliation. The French press can scarcely conceal its hope that the tariff may bring about a permanent coolness among the members of the Triple Alliance. The new law would not severely injure France, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris); Frenchmen can watch the family quarrel of the Triplice with equanimity.

Canadian journals appear to find grave cause for apprehension of danger to the foreign trade of the Dominion, and there is evidently a strong sentiment in favor of retaliation should the tariff bill become a law. The Montreal Corn Exchange Association has presented to Lord Minto, the governor-general, a petition signed by many prominent public men asking for retaliatory measures. Commenting on the action of this association, the Toronto *World* says:

"The only way to bring Germany to terms is to adopt a retaliatory policy. Our Government should put such a tariff on German goods as would meet the case. This country is entitled to most-favored-nation treatment, under Anglo-German conventions, and Germany has strained a point to shut out our products. The Canadian Government should at once put the screws on, and keep twisting them until justice is accorded."

The Monetary Times (Toronto), however, believes that retaliation would injure Canadian trade. We do not believe, it says, that retaliation would amount to anything but cutting off our nose to spite our face.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Study of Russian in England.—An educational institution known as the Russian Institute is soon to be opened in London, "the sole purpose of which is to teach the Russian language to Englishmen." *The Anglo-Russian*, published in London, strongly approves of this movement. This journal points out that, while in Germany, Austria, France, and even Belgium, the value of a knowledge of Russian, whether for political and military or purely commercial purposes, is duly realized, and in many of their state colleges the study of Russian has been made obligatory, not to speak of a number of private institutions existing solely for that purpose, "in England alone no serious attempt has hitherto been made to encourage and popularize a knowledge of Russian, in spite of the fact that her political and especially her commercial interests in the empire of the Czar are by no means less important than those of her continental rivals, to say the least of it."

This English indifference to the study of Russian, continues *The Anglo-Russian*, is all the more unpardonable as, on the other side, in Russia the knowledge of English is very widely spread, being obligatory in all commercial schools, and chairs being provided for it in all universities and even higher ecclesiastical academies. "The natural result is, of course, that England and all her interests and policies is to the Russians an open book, whilst on the contrary Russia continues to remain for Englishmen a *lettre caché*." This state of affairs is likely to be now changed, it concludes, for, besides the establishment of the institution in question, the London Chamber of Commerce has offered prizes to encourage the study of Russian, and at one of the largest London educational establishments, a course of Russian has been introduced and is now regularly given on the same lines as German and French.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

KIPLING'S MASTERPIECE.

KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated from bas-reliefs by J. Lockwood Kipling. Crown octavo, cloth, 460 pages, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Company.

"GOD! what a genius I had when I wrote it," said Swift in his old age, of his first satire, "The Tale of a Tub." And critics have agreed that it is "the wildest, wittiest, and most powerful satirical work of the eighteenth century." Yet it is "Gulliver's Travels," the work of Swift's mature intellect, that perpetuates his popular fame.

So, in this day, the critics say of "Plain Tales from the Hills" that which modesty forbids the author to exclaim: "What genius! what invention, humor and suggestive thought!" but it will be a work of his ripened wisdom that the following age will link with the name of Rudyard Kipling.

"Kim" is such a work. Its spirit is broad and kindly and wise. Readers of humane and democratic temperaments, who have been chafed by the latent brutality and arrogance in Kipling's former books, will find nothing objectionable in this. Indeed, the hand that rubbed all their finer sensibilities the wrong way seems to have reversed its course.

The narrative of "Kim" appeals to that ancient and deep-seated longing of folk "to gon on pilgrimages." Indeed, it is a significant fact that a large portion of the masterpieces of literature are stories of quests and wanderings: the "Odyssey," "Morte d'Arthur," "Don Quixote," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Wilhelm Meister," "Dead Souls," "The Cloister and the Hearth," and hundreds more.

Kim, a little Eurasian gamin, and the Lama, to whom he becomes *chela*, or servant, set out together, each with separate quests. That of Kim, the discovery of his antecedents, is early ended. He falls in with the regiment of the "Mavericks," of which it is discovered that his dead father was a soldier. In accomplishing his own quest, however, Kim has shown skill and cunning in carrying out another's purpose. He has delivered an important message in the Indian Secret Service, and so, after he has spent a period at school, he is entered as a player in "the great game."

With Hurree Babu, also of the Service, Kim rejoins the Lama, who is still upon his quest—the search for the "River of the Arrow," by which one attains freedom from the "Wheel of Things." The innocent old Lama is easily persuaded, for his native mountains are calling him without his realizing it, to continue his search among the hill tribes, whither the mission of Kim and the Babu leads them. This mission is accomplished in the discomfiture of a Russian and a French emissary. But in the encounter the Lama is buffeted and his precious chart of the Wheel is torn. By his anger at the outrage, and his subsequent realization that he has changed the route of his quest to suit his inclination, he feels that he has departed from "the Way." Thinking only of his own salvation, he deserts Kim for a period of fasting. His own words bring the story of the book to a close and its moral to the light:

"'Then my soul was all alone, and I saw nothing, for I was all things, having reached the Great Soul. . . . Then a voice cried, "What shall come to the boy if thou art dead?" . . . and I said: "I will return to my *chela*, lest he miss the way." Upon this my soul . . . withdrew itself from the Great Soul with strivings and yearnings and retchings and agonies not to be told. . . . I pushed aside world upon world for thy sake. I saw the River below me—the River of the Arrow. . . . Son of my soul, I have wrenched my soul back from the Threshold of Freedom to free thee from all sin—as I am free, and sinless. Just is the Wheel. Certain is our deliverance. Come!'

"He crossed his hands on his lap and smiled, as a man may who has won Salvation for himself and his beloved."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN ACTRESS.

LIFE ON THE STAGE. MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS. By Clara Morris. Frontispiece of Author. Crown octavo, cloth, 399 pp., $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

CLARA MORRIS has been the favorite actress in emotional rôles of two generations of playgoers. She is an American in the broad, continental sense of the term, Canada being the country of her birth (she was born in Toronto in 1849), and the United States, from Boston to San Francisco and many times forward and back again, the scene of her stage successes. Of late she has entered into the still wider world and more enduring triumphs of literature, a departure which is probably due to her marriage (in 1874) with Frederick C. Harriott, a man of letters.

Her latest work takes at once among actors' autobiographies the place its author early commanded upon the stage—the center, or "heaven," as the author terms it in one of her inimitable stories: "Get out of my daughter Car-O-line's heaven!"

In the light alone of "human documents," the recollections of Miss Morris are a permanent contribution to the history of the stage. They

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relate to great managers, John S. Ellsler and Augustin Daly, as well as to all the leading American actors from the "dark ages" of the stage—the days beclouded by the assassination of Lincoln at the hand of the misguided John Wilkes Booth—to the present era of the actor's social apotheosis.

But the qualities that exalt the work to the shelf that Charles Lamb reserved for "books that are *books*," are not those of a historian, but the traits of an interpretative genius that is even creative in its effect. The story as a whole has the style of one of the great masters of fiction. It would have been both the delight and despair of Charles Reade, whose own autobiography is the nearest approach to it.

CLARA MORRIS.

Miss Morris is a close observer, as witness this instantaneous photograph of herself on receipt of her first salary: "Racing along in a whirl of short skirts, with the boyish, self-kicking gait peculiar to running girls of thirteen." She is a shrewd psychologist, as the following passage evidences:

"Mrs. Bradshaw, one day, said laughingly to me: 'By your looks you seem to disagree with Mrs. Ellsler's remarks this morning. She, too, thinks a woman is not fit for *Juliet* until she has learned much of nature and the world.'

"'But,' I objected, lamely, 'while they are learning so much about the world they are forgetting such a lot about girlhood!'

"Her laughter confused and distressed me. 'I can't say it,' I cried, 'but you know how very forward *Juliet* is in speech? If she *knew*, that would become brazen boldness! It isn't what she *knows*, but what she *feels* without knowing that makes the tragedy.'"

Illustration of the wit of the book is difficult because of embarrassment of riches, and proof of the author's skill as a raconteur is needless, since LITERARY DIGEST readers are already familiar with many of the anecdotes quoted as they appeared in serial form.

According to the testimony of Miss Morris, "tatting" was formerly the settled employment of actresses when off the stage. She has opened up for them a vista of endless possibilities in weaving the mesh of reminiscence wherein to catch bright memory ere he flies, as well as to retain coins somewhat more weighty than property gold. A large output of such fancy work may be expected, but it is safe to predict that none will be as popular as the original Clara Morris brand.

A NOTABLE NOVEL BY A NEW AUTHOR.

KING MIDAS. A Romance. By Upton Sinclair. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. 12mo, cloth, 388 pages, $1.20 net (postage, 12 cents). Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THIS is an American story by "a new and young writer" (as the wrapper informs us), and it comes heralded with strong words of praise from a number of distinguished literary men who have read it and liked it. We also have read and also have liked. The book is a passionate protest against "mercantility." Early in the story the heroine is persuaded by her friends to give her hand to a manly and likable young millionaire (who vanishes too soon from the scene) when her heart does not go with it. The struggle that ensues in her soul—days of glamour and nights of revulsion—is depicted with an insight and power that elicit one's admiration. There is a fine poetic atmosphere about the story, especially in the opening chapters, and a skilful use is made of music as a language of the emotions. The poetry and pathos of the first part of the book deepen into tragedy in the latter part. The man whose words have quickened Helen's soul into revolt against her engagement, and whom she learns to love, has had a fateful episode in his early life. After their marriage, the consequences of his sin come home to him in the guise of a ruined and debauched woman. A chance meeting of the three brings about a complete disclosure,—a disclosure to David as well as to Helen, for he had been partially ignorant of the results of his youthful folly. The scenes of the meeting, the death of the wretched woman, the remorse that strikes David to the heart and kills him are strongly dramatic. The story merges dangerously near upon the melodramatic at one point, the reappearance of Arthur, Helen's poet-lover, who turns out to be the child of David and the woman he had betrayed.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

The story has very obvious defects of plot. The reader shrinks from Helen's marriage to David almost as keenly as Helen shrinks from the first embrace of the unloved young millionaire. The point of view of the author in the (too frequent) conversations on religion is that of an obviously young man. The language employed in many scenes lacks restraint. But the beauty and power of the book are undeniable.

A PROFESSOR'S TALKS ON WRITING ENGLISH.

TALKS ON WRITING ENGLISH. Second Series. By Arlo Bates. Crown octavo, $1.30 net; postpaid, $1.45. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ARLO BATES is now professor of English letters in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduating at Bowdoin, he tells us, he went to Boston and with unvarying ill luck, but unflagging persistency, he engaged in writing. In 1880, his "luck" changed and he became editor of the Boston *Courier*, which situation he held for thirteen years, resigning it for his present position. He has written several novels ("A Wheel of Fire" being one of the best and earliest), several volumes of essays on literature, and several volumes of poetry.

In these "Talks," which were first prepared as lectures, the author has in mind the training, almost the elementary training, of a student in the art of writing English. Hence the rather arid character of most of his pages and the studied precision of his style. He seems to have a blue pencil in hand and theses of his students before his mind. This is right enough, perhaps, but under the circumstances there is little left for the critic to say except that the rules laid down are as true and useful as ever. Like a considerate schoolmaster, however, he enlivens his presentation of dry but useful truths with remarks of a humorous character, tho the humor generally has the chilly sheen of Boston. Here is a cheering specimen:

PROF. ARLO BATES.

"Books overloaded with description do indeed please the unimaginative, who like to soak in warm, shallow pools of epithet, and to suppose that they have been thrilled. For such readers a novel should be made like a corn-ball, a little nourishment, a great many husks, and sticky sweetness enough to hold the whole together."

To support his remark that to overdo description is as easy as common, he quotes from Stevenson: "No human being ever spoke of scenery for above two minutes at a time, which makes one suspect that we hear too much of it in literature." He also cites approvingly Jules Lemaitre's comment on Zola's descriptions of Paris as viewed from the Trocadero: "These descriptions, of which the shortest occupies at least ten pages of print, have become famous. Everybody admires them greatly, in many cases without having read them."

Professor Bates offers no hope to the literary aspirant of achieving both fame and wealth. The road to one is not the road to the other. He writes: "He who elects to serve literature and to do his best for the pleasure of such doing can not be robbed of his reward; while he who works for other advantages may and often does fail of securing them. . . . It is one thing for a man to be willing to sell himself to the devil, and quite another to induce the devil to pay his price. The real reward of literature is the joy of producing it. There are few earthly delights which can compare with the pleasure of artistic creation."

A JEREMIAD IN FICTION.

FOMÁ GORDYÉEFF. By Máxim Górky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Frontispiece of author. 12mo, cloth, 448 pages, $1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

READERS of THE LITERARY DIGEST are already familiar with the main facts in the life of Máxim Górky, and with the more striking features of this his latest novel. It treats of the rich merchant class in Russia, of which the hero is a scion, but against whose life his whole nature revolts. On his entering into his inheritance, this revolt expresses itself in the wildest excesses, and in violent harangues.

The nature of these harangues and the attitude of the merchant class that called them forth may be shown by a quotation from the climax of the novel. Mayákin's speech to an assembly of his fellow merchants, a eulogy of commercialism in the spirit, if not in the style, of W. H. Mallock, is replied to by Fomá. Mayákin says:

"A cultured man is he who loves business and order. . . . If that is the case . . . then the people who call us uncultivated and savage calumniate us. . . . We, not they, have within us the genuine cult toward life, that is to say, the adoration of life! . . . Only one hundred years [*sic!*] have elapsed, gentlemen, since the Emperor Peter the Great launched decked barks upon this river [the Volga], and now thousands of steam-vessels navigate it. Who has built them? The Russian peasant, an utterly untutored man? . . . Whose are they? Ours! By whom were they planned? By us! Everything here is ours—everything here is the fruit of our brains, of our Russian gump-

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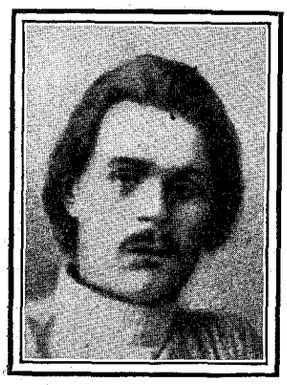
tion and great love for business! . . . Who takes the most care of the poor? The merchant! . . . He contributes hundreds of thousands of rubles. Who builds the churches? We do! Who gives the most money of all to the empire? The merchants! . . . . . .

"Then a vulgar oath resounded distinctly through the air. . . . . .

"There, with his hands resting on the table, stood Fomá. . . . 'Oh, you rascals!' exclaimed Gordyéeff, swaying his head. 'What have you made? You have not made life—but a prison. . . . You have not established order, but you have forged chains on men. . . . Man is perishing!—You are murderers! . . . . . .

"'You have not constructed life—you have made a cesspool! . . . You bloodsuckers! You live on other people's strength . . . you work with other people's hands! You shall perish—you shall be called to account for all! For all—to the last little tear-drop. . . . Respected merchants . . . constructors of life. . . . O you devils!'"



MÁXIM GÓRKY.

The merchants fall upon him, bind him, and jeer and boot him.

"'Wait,' said Fomá, in a hoarse voice. . . . 'Wait . . . until I get rested. . . . You haven't gagged my tongue. . . .' But as he said this Fomá understood he could do nothing, say nothing more. And that not because they had bound him, but something had burned out within him, and it had grown dark and empty in his soul."

Fomá ends as a half-witted drunkard, the butt of loafers in the street, who jeer at him:

"Come, now, say a few words to us about doomsday, won't you? He-he-he! Pro-phet!'"

Delight in castigation, both of others and of oneself, seems to be racial with the Russian. It is possibly the result of centuries of government by the knout, just as the jeremiads of the Hebrew prophets became a national impulse after the captivity in Babylon. Our lack of sympathy with such masterpieces as this of Górky's is due to our ignorance of the lash. The former fault of the Russian, as Turgéneff complained, was his indifference to it. That Górky's finely pointed, artistic pen has penetrated this callousness, is proved by his great and instant popularity, and presages a national moral awakening.

THE WORLD-STRUGGLE FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

A HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT. By Alexander Del Mar, M.E. Second edition revised. 488 pp. Cambridge Encyclopedia Company.

MR. ALEXANDER DEL MAR is a man of set ideas; he is also an indefatigable worker, a political economist of the first order, a brilliant numismatist, and a faithful student of history. Knowing exactly what he wants to prove and possessing to the tips of his fingers the facts connected with his subject, his narrative is clear, concise, and to the point, not to say elegant and attractive. The title of his work furnishes also a palpable proof of the inborn modesty of the savant, of the "érudite." This "History of Precious Metals" was begun in 1858, published in London in 1880, and attracted a good deal of deserved attention. This second edition gives to the public an up-to-date history, full of documentary evidence of indisputable value for the solution of the Money Question, which "will have to be debated upon much higher grounds than any which have hitherto been advanced in the contention." "That is to say, it will have to be argued not by appeals to ignorance and passion, but by appeals to Religion and Patriotism, to Fraternity and Equity."

Mr. Del Mar gives successively the history of precious metals from the remotest times in all quarters of the globe. This history is one of blood, slavery, and plunder, and the author seems to be amply justified in asserting that the "desire for the precious metals, rather than geographical researches or military conquest, is the principal motive which has led to the dominion of the earth by civilized races." The facts are substantially related in the chapters on "Plunder of Europe by the Romans," "Plunder of Africa," "Plunder of Asia," "Plunder of India," and "Plunder in China," ending with the looting by the allied armies commanded by Count von Waldersee. The revelations on the Transvaal are particularly interesting. From a carefully guarded report of the Chamber of Mines (a British organization) for 1896, is gathered evidence to show that "the Transvaal mines (mostly owned by British capitalists) have been worked from first to last by natives who were entrapped and forced into them against their will; that they were bought from contractors at so much per man, bound, strapped, made drunk with rotten liquor, and thrust naked into pits which avarice has dug and hypocrisy has covered over."

Throughout his book Mr. Del Mar contends that the precious metals cost more to produce than they are worth. He shows in support of his contention that in the Transvaal mines, for instance, the salary of the free miner averages only $1.50 per diem, concluding that "it is quite evident that without forced labor, without slavery, and without working the mills on the Sabbath, the industry could not have been made to pay."

Referring to the coinage of precious metals as money, Mr. Del Mar believes that there is an evolution of money far more important than that of its substance, the growth from a statical to dynamical mechanism, and the concomitant growth in the methods of exchange. In other words, a dollar now performs, in the same interval of time, several times the amount of work in facilitating exchanges that it was previously capable of performing; so that Time, whose influence upon Price was until recently imperceptible, now clearly and unmistakably enters into its composition. In the opinion of the author "the Government instead of individuals should retain control of the Monetary Measure; otherwise there can be no real Religion, no real Liberty, no real National Life. The basis of National Life is Political Equality. There can be no Equality so long as an Unjust Measure continues to rob the many for the benefit of the few." The work is replete with statistics carefully revised.

A NEW CANADIAN ROMANCE.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, 419 pages, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THE setting of this story is that French Canada which Mr. Parker has so successfully cultivated. It is primarily a study in character, but while the author with elaborate cleverness conceives and evolves the inner self of the young Canadian lawyer, Charley Stone, he weaves a quantity of dramatic happenings into the plot of the story, which make it a substantial, brisk, and notable narrative.

Charley Stone at first is a *flaneur*, a *poseur*: "no one had ever seen him show feeling." "Not enamoured of the sordid things of the world, he thought vice was ugly, but he had imagination and a sense of form." "He had been born *non-intime*." He had never regarded "Kathleen Wantage, the girl he marries, save as a creation for the pleasure of the eye; he thought her the concrete glory of sensuous purity, no more capable of sentiment than himself." When he woos this calm, beautiful creature, he tells her: "We shall be two perfect panels in one picture of life."

In the opening chapter, which is a masterly one, Stone is conducting the case of an unknown lumberman accused of murder, and secures his acquittal in the face of almost certain conviction. Dawdling, disdainful, indifferent hitherto, in his speech for his client Stone was "human, intimate and eager, yet concentrated and impelling: he was quietly, unnoticeably drunk."

The young man is not only in thrall to drink but he is constantly jarred in his soul by the discordant twangs of unbelief. A *poseur* without feeling, yet with an irresistible craving for liquor; void of belief, yet of acute and active intellectuality,—"Beauty" Stone seems a bit of showy human furniture with distressing possibilities.

He marries Kathleen. At the end of five years she says to him: "Oh, you fop, you fool! You have ruined my brother, you have ruined my life, and I hate and despise you for a cold-blooded, selfish coward!"

When she leaves him, he drinks in succession three glasses of whisky; falls a-brooding on what is peace and who possesses it; composes nine Swinburnian stanzas of good poetry, hectic cynicism, and rebellious doubt; and then, "determined to live his own life the rest of the feverish day," drives five miles to "The Côte Dorion," a rough inn up the river.

The river-drivers have threatened him because of his attentions to Suzon, the inn-keeper's daughter. There is a stunning picture of his drunken badinage with them, singing them a hymn and then preaching them a sermon. They finally rush on him, club him, and throw his body into the river. He is picked up by a river-man, Jo Portugais, the murderer whom Stone had plucked from the gallows; is taken, senseless, to Vandrome mountain, and nursed back to life, but a life with memory gone. After seven months a Paris surgeon drifts that way, operates on Stone, and restores him to his identity. Then he reads by chance in an old paper that he is supposed to have been drowned, that his memory lives only as that of a thief, and that his wife has married again!

GILBERT PARKER.

He decides not to mar her content, and, "flushed of the silt of dissipation," turns to the little village of Chunmiere, as an aspirant to sanctity betook himself of old to the Thebaid. From now to the end, "Beauty" Stone is a blend of Jean Valjean and of the Gadfly. If there is at times a vacillating touch in the author's handling of this phase, the new being, a habitant infidel assistant to a cranky, bigoted tailor, is most pathetic and moving.

Then enters Rosalie Evanturel, and his strong nature with its cleansed fibres knows what it is to passionately love a beautiful girl. But as Stone tells himself: "Kathleen has the right of way: not Rosalie." Death is the only solution, and it comes to him with a martyr's crown. Dying, he sees a vision and the curé tells him it is Death. The sinking sufferer (he has been burned) fumbles for his monocle, screws it in his eye, and haltingly whispers: "I—beg—your—pardon! Have—I—ever—been—introduced—to you?" and passes away.

With whatever inaccuracy there may be at times in character portrayal, and with here and there an inexcusable tho unimportant slip in verbal usage, "The Right of Way" is a brilliant and gratifying book, not only worthy of its author, but destined to enhance his reputation.

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"The Pirate Frog and Other Tales."—W. A. Frisbie. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Benefactress."—By Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." (The Macmillan Co.)

"Last Words."—Frederic Rowland Marvin. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Caps and Capers."—Gabrielle E. Jackson. (Henry Altemus Co., $1.00.)

"The Wage of Character."—Julien Gordon. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"Some Women I Have Known."—Maartens Maartens. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Shakespeare, the Man."—Walter Bagehot. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The House with the Green Shutters."—George Douglas. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Ethnic Trinities."—Levi Leonard Paine, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75.)

"The Devastators."—Ada Cambridge. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.50.)

"My Host, The Enemy."—Franklin W. Calkins. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Inglenook Tales."—(Eaton & Mains, $3.00.)

"Civics for New York State."—Charles De F. Hoxie. (American Book Co.)

"The Van Dwellers."—Albert Bigelow Paine. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $0.75.)

"The Passing of Mother's Portrait."—Roxwell Field. (William S. Lord.)

"Life on the Stage."—Clara Morris. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

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"Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities." (John Moody & Co.)

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Nor breeze, nor green has aught therewith to do;
A glance, a smile, a word and all is right;
For oh, my love, my day is only You.

—In *The Smart Set.*

Matin Song.

By JOHN B. TABB.

Arise! Arise!
Dawns not the day within thy waking eyes:
The mist that on them lies
Delays the blossom of the eastern skies.
'Tis at their light alone the darkness flies,
And Night, despairing, dies:
Behold thine altar free for sacrifice!
Arise! Arise!

—In October *Atlantic Monthly.*

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Selections from M. I.*

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

I wish my mother could see me now, with a fence-post under my arm,
And a knife and a spoon in my putties that I found on a Boer farm;
Atop of a sore-backed Argentine with a thirst that you couldn't buy—
I used to be in the Hampshires once,
(Glosters, Lincolns, and Rifles once),
Sussex, Scottish, and Yorkshires once!
(*ad lib.*)
But now I am M. I.!

That is what we are known as—that is the name you must call
If you want officers' servants, pickets an' 'orse-guards an' all—
Details for buryin'-parties, company-cooks or supply—
Turn out the chronic Ikonas! Roll up the ——† M. I.

. . . . . .

We're trekkin' our twenty mile a day, an' bein' loved by the Dutch,
But we don't hold on by the mane no more, nor lose our stirrups—much.
An' we scout with a senior man in charge, where the 'oly white flags fly—
We used to think they were friendly once,
Didn't take any precautions once
(Once, my ducky, an' only once!),
But now we are M. I.!

That is what we are known as—we are the beggars that got
Three days "to learn equitation," an' six months o' bloomin' well trot!
Cow-guns, an' cattle, an' convoys—an' Mister de Wet on the fly——
We are the rollin' Ikonas, we are the —— M. I.!

. . . . . .

The new fat regiments come from 'ome—imaginin' vain V. C.'s
(The same as our talky-fighty men which are always Number Threes‡);
But our words o' command are "Scatter" an' "Close" an' "Let your wounded lie."
We used to rescue 'em noble once—
Givin' the range as we raised 'em once,
Gettin' 'em killed as we saved 'em once,
But now we are M. I.!

That is what we are known as—we are the lanterns you view
After a fight around the kopjes, looking for men that we knew,
Whistlin' and callin' together—'altin' to catch the reply—
"'Elp me! O 'elp me! Ikonas! This way the —— M. I.!"

. . . . . .

I wish myself could talk to myself as I left 'im a year ago.
I could tell 'im a lot that would save 'im a lot on the things that 'e ought to know!
When I think o' that ignorant barrack-bird, it almost makes me cry.
I used to belong to an Army once
(Gawd! what a rum little Army once),
Red little, dead little Army once!
But now I am M. I.!

* Mounted Infantry.
† Number from First to Sixth, according to taste and service of audience.
‡ Horse-holders when in action, and therefore generally out of range or under cover.

—In October *McClure's Magazine.*

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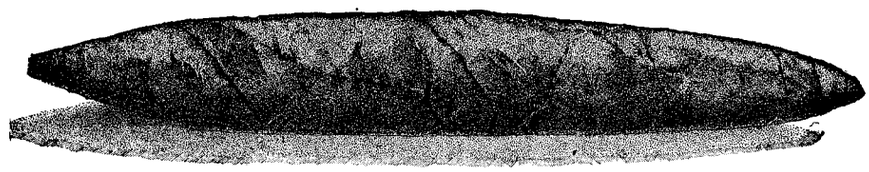

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Temporary Indifference.—"You know, if you're cross, people won't like you." "Well, I don't care—when I'm cross!"—*Puck.*

Grandpa's Birthday.—"Many happy returns of the day, grandpa, and mama says if you give us each fifty cents, we mustn't lose it!"—*Harlem Life.*

The Usual Thing.—SELDUM FEDD: "Well, pard, w'at you been doin' since I seen you last?"

SOILED SPOONER: "Givin' imitations of a man lookin' for work."—*Puck.*

A Soft Answer.—SHE: "Well, dear, after that you must acknowledge that you are a fool!"

HE: "I always knew it darling; but—until I married you—I managed to keep it a secret."—*Life.*

An Impossibility.—BEGGAR: "Could yer spare me de price uv a dinner, sir?"

CHOLLY: "I'm afraid you aw an impostaw. You surely can not be intending to dine in such a custume as that!"—*Puck.*

Humors of Cub-Hunting.—HUNTSMAN: "Here! Hold hard! What are you galloping after that hound for?"

FARMER: "I bain't arter your dog. I be arter havin' that ole rabbit when 'e ketches 'im!"—*London Punch.*

An Alarming Threat.—MISS DORA (debating her stroke in a game of croquet): "I have a great mind to knock you into the bushes, Mr. Pipps!"

[Mr. Pipps (who is a complete novice at the game) contemplates instant flight. He was just on the point of proposing, too.]—*London Punch.*

Bring It Along.—VISITOR: "No, I won't come in. If I could see Mr. Jones for two minutes?"

SERVANT: "What name shall oi say, Sorr?"

VISITOR: "Professor Vandersplinkentootleheimer."

SERVANT: "Och, sure, ye'd better step in and bring it wid ye, Sorr!"—*London Punch.*

Forethought.—SHE: "Yes, and then we expect to spend the fall in the highlands of Scotland. By the way, Mr. Robertson, what would be a good pattern to wear—a Rob Roy, a Mac—Mac——"

HE: "Oh, a Mackintosh by all means!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Her Gentle Hint.—"Yes; I proposed to her by letter."

"And what was her reply?"

"She simply referred me to a certain chapter and page in the 'Life of Paul Jones.'"

"And what did you find?"

"It says, 'After fruitlessly applying for command of the ship by letter, he went in person to see about it; and then he secured it.'"—*Life.*

Costly Advice.—When in a certain country district a month or two ago, says a business man, having an idle hour, I strolled into the country court-room, where I witnessed an amusing scene.

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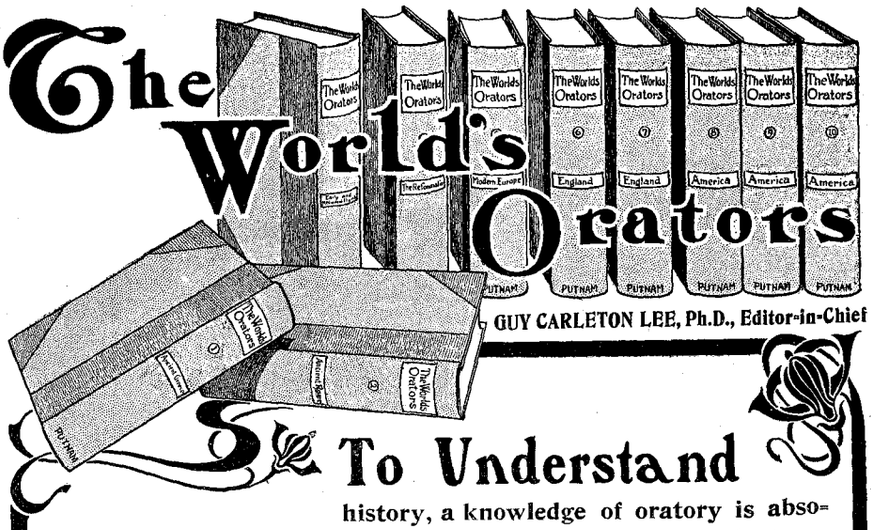

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The justice, a big, pompous official, with a voice like a trombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness, a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a herring.

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Why, squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yourn."

"Never you mind what I know or what I don't know," was the caution given, with magisterial severity. "I ask the question in my official capacity, and you're bound to answer it."

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name, and the questioning proceeded:

"Where do you live?"

"Wal, what next?" ejaculated the old man. "Why," he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, "I've lived in this town all my life, and so's he," pointing to the justice, "an' to hear him go on you'd think——"

"Silence!" thundered the irate magistrate. "Answer my question, or I'll fine you for contempt of court."

Alarmed by the threat the witness named his place of residence, and the examination went on.

"What is your occupation?"

"Eh?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh, git out, squire! Just as if you don't know that I tend gardens in the summer season and saw wood in the winter?"

"As a private citizen I know it, but as the court I am not supposed to know anything about you," explained the perspiring justice.

"Wal, squire," remarked the puzzled witness, "if you know somethin' outside the court-room and don't know nothin' in it, you'd better get out an' let somebody try this case that's got some sense."

The advice may have been good, but it cost the witness forty shillings.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Simpleton's Remedy.—Old Lady Finance was breathing hard.

Dr. Pop said she must go to the Government Sanitarium.

Dr. Banks said that she was poisoned by bryanide of silver.

Dr. Prohib said that the drain through the saloon had depleted her system.

Dr. Over-Production said that the trouble was that she was too well.

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They got a trained nurse with a college diploma. The nurse offered her bounties and subsidies to rouse her to activity. Still she was clearly in a precarious state.

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Said Farmer, her eldest son: "You've checked her circulation."

Said Wage, her second son: "Your gold cure has created an unnatural craving for stimulants."

Said Dr. Liberty: "Remove those restrictions that are choking her and let Nature make her well." But no one was so ignorant as to permit such a thing as that.

—BOLTON HALL in *Life.*

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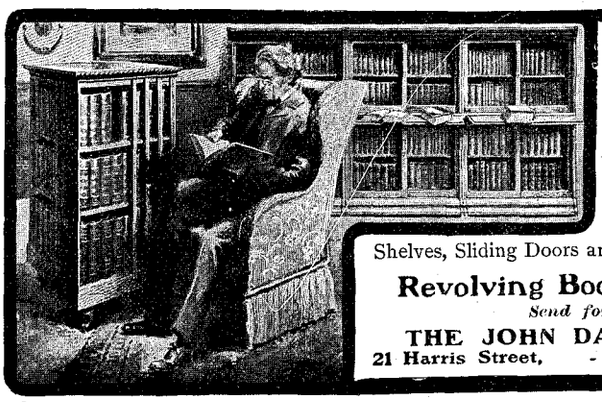

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Modern Romance.—

Information, speculation, fluctuation, ruination.
Dissipation, degradation; reformation or starvation.
Application, situation; occupation, restoration.
Concentration, enervation, nerve prostration. A vacation.

Destination, country station. Nice location, recreation.
Exploration, observation; fascination—a flirtation.
Trepidation, hesitation, conversation, simulation;
Invitation, acclamation, sequestration, cold libation.

Stimulation, animation; inspiration, new potation.
Demonstration, agitation, circulation, exclamation!
Declaration, acceptation, osculation, sweet sensation.
Exultation, preparation, combination, new relation.

—HENRY M. BLOSSOM, JR., in November *Smart Set*.

A Complicated Relationship.—A lawyer received a new client the other day, a big man named Frazier, who wanted to sue to recover £500 advanced on a note and not repaid.

"Who is the client?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, she's a relation of mine."

"How nearly related?"

"Very nearly."

"But, my dear sir," persisted the lawyer, "you must be more explicit."

"Well, she may be my mother-in-law."

"May be? Then you are likely to marry her daughter?"

"I've already married the daughter."

"Oh, then, of course, the defendant is your mother-in-law?"

"I guess you'd better hear the whole story," said the man named Frazier.

He heaved a weary sigh and then went on: "You see, a year ago we lived together, my son Bill and I. Across the way lived the widow Foster and her daughter Mary. Well, sir, I married Mary because she was good-looking. My son Bill married the widow because she had heaps of money. Now, perhaps you can tell me whether the old lady is my mother-in-law or my daughter-in-law."

But the lawyer couldn't—at least, not just then. The problem had struck him all in a heap. He looked wild-eyed and his brain was reeling.

"Perhaps, when you've settled that question you'll undertake my suit," Frazier added. "The old lady borrowed the money fair and square, and she can pay it back; but she won't, so I've got to sue."

"I—I don't think I'll take your case," faltered the lawyer. "The case—er—er presents too many complications."

"By the way," said Frazier, disappointedly, as he took up his hat and prepared to go, "since the double wedding a child has been born to each couple. Can you tell me what relation the two children are to each other?"

But the lawyer couldn't.—*Tit-Bits*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 14.—Five hundred Boers reach the sea at Saldanha Bay, not far from Cape Town; in a brisk fight near Piquetberg five of the British are killed.

October 20.—Acting-President Schalk-Berger reports to Kruger at Brussels that the greater part of Cape Colony is in open revolt

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The tone of the Ideal Sublime Harmonie is of great depth and volume, as this instrument has two combs or keyboards, while the execution of the music is remarkably brilliant, owing to the large number of pins in the cylinders. These instruments are not liable to get out of order, and we guarantee them for one year, but with ordinary care they will last a lifetime.

We will ship this Music Box by freight or express on trial for ten days; if not satisfactory or as represented, it can be returned at our expense. *Delivered f. o. b. New York.*

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY,
39 Union Square, NEW YORK.

Sign and send us the following coupon

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.,
39 Union Square, New York.

GENTLEMEN: *I enclose $2.00, in return for which please send me, f. o. b. New York, an Ideal Sublime Harmonie Music Box and four cylinders (24 tunes), as advertised in* THE LITERARY DIGEST *of October 26th. I agree to pay the balance ($98 00) in monthly installments of eight dollars ($8.00) each.*

Name.....

Address.....

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At the top-Always
Blanke's
Faust Blend
Coffee

The Friede Aerial Globe

will be the feature of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. 750 feet high, made entirely of steel; cost, $2,000,000. In it will be coliseum, theatre, music hall, a movable cafe, palm gardens, illustrated dome. Capacity, 25,000 people.

In all this Colossal Structure
***Faust Blend* Coffee**
will be served exclusively.

Mr. C. F. Blanke, the President of the Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co., the promoters, is also President of the C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., who make the world-famous *Faust Blend* Coffee.

If your grocer does not keep *Faust Blend* in stock, send us 60c. in stamps for a sample 50-cent can, and we will enclose photograph and interesting descriptive matter of the wonderful Friede Aerial Globe.

We have 3,000 new packs of "*Faust*" playing cards of a quality which usually retail at 75c. *Send 30c. in stamps for a pack by mail*, prepaid, or $3.00 for one dozen packs.

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Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

ENTONA

THE ORIGINAL

WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

FREE SAMPLES

of "Entona" and full directions will be sent on postal request. Write to-day.

Fifty cents a box at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

THE ENTONA COMPANY
Dept. W 61 Fifth Avenue, New York

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE. Churches intending to adopt can secure complete trial outfit upon request. Address, **Thomas Communion Service Co. Box 323, Lima, Ohio.**

and that the Boers have armed 15,000 Afrikanders within the past three months.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 14.—President Castro makes a statement of the attitude of Venezuela toward Colombia, declaring that, in common with Ecuador and Nicaragua, Venezuela desires the downfall of the present conservative government at Bogota.

October 15.—The French Budget shows a deficit of 50,000,000 francs, largely due, it is said, to sugar bounties.

October 16.—Colombian Government forces repulse the insurgents and capture Panoneme

One thousand students attack police headquarters in Kitcheneff, Bessarabia, and eleven persons are killed in a riot.

Prof. Otto Nordenskjold's south polar expedition sails for Sweden.

October 17.—A German Anarchist editor is sentenced to four months' imprisonment for printing an article approving the assassination of President McKinley.

Martial law is declared in Seville, owing to strikes.

October 19.—M. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronant, makes a trip in his airship from St. Cloud, Paris, around the Eiffel Tower and return in thirty minutes.

Hall Caine consents to become a candidate for the Manx Parliament on a Socialistic platform.

October 20.—The efforts of missionary agents to get in touch with the outlaws who abducted Miss Stone are still unsuccessful; all efforts at rescue are concentrated on the Bulgarian side.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spend their last day in Canada, and leave for Newfoundland.

Domestic.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

October 14.—Captain Francis A. Cook, of the *Brooklyn*, gives evidence in favor of Admiral Schley; he assumes responsibilty for the famous "loop."

October 15.—Captain Cook gives further testimony; the witness of Lieutenant-Commander Sears is also heard.

October 16.—Five of the officers of the *Brooklyn* give testimony in defense of Admiral Schley.

October 17.—Eight more officers of the *Brooklyn* give testimony favorable to Admiral Schley.

October 18.—More testimony in defense of Admiral Schley is heard, and the court adjourns for two days.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 14.—The announcement is made by the Louisville *Evening Post* that Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*,

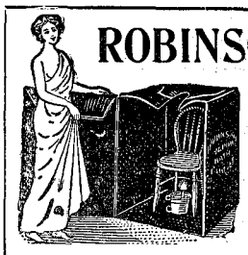
Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

Established over 100 years.

ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CABINET



Turkish Baths and Shower Baths at Home

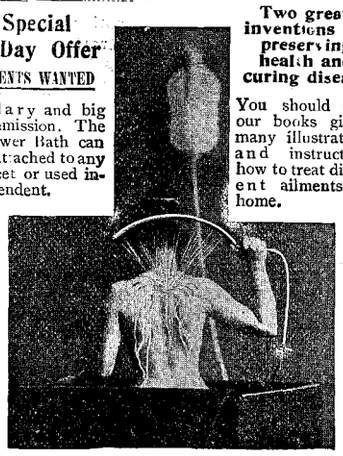
Special 30-Day Offer

AGENTS WANTED

Salary and big commission. The Shower Bath can be attached to any faucet or used independent.

Two great inventions for preserving health and curing disease

You should read our books giving many illustrations and instructions how to treat different ailments at home.



CRESCENT SHOWER BATH

WRITE TO-DAY TO
ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CO.
764 Jefferson Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

CANTON

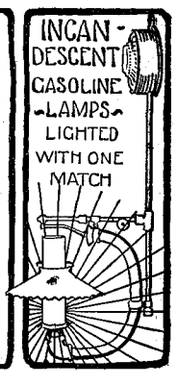
Incandescent Gasoline Lamps

give most light for least money. They vaporize gasoline and burn the vapor mixed with air, using an incandescent mantle, and produce **100 to 600 candle power for each burner.** The light is steady and strong, and perfectly safe.

Average use costs 3c. per week. Handsome fixtures from $3.50 upward.

Everything in gasoline lamps for in-door and out-door use. We have "One match" and also alcohol lighting burners, in both overhead and under generators. Ask for catalogue C

The Canton Incandescent Light Co., Canton, Ohio.



SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

THE **ROCHESTER RADIATOR** will do it. Cost $2.00 and up.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
5 Furnace St., Rochester, N.Y.

$8.65 BUYS THIS 16-Size Beauty Oak Heater

DON'T MISS IT.

Modern and high grade, and has every appliance of A FIRST CLASS HEATER. THIS $8.65 BEAUTY IS FULLY GUARANTEED. POSITIVELY THE HANDSOMEST, BEST BURNING, BEST HEATING, MOST DESIRABLE AND ECONOMICAL HEATER MADE. It is handsomely finished, fancy nickeled mountings and ornamentations, foot rails, name plate, top ring, hinge pins, knobs, bands, mountings, fancy nickel plated and ornamented top urn, weight 175 pounds. BURNS ANYTHING; wood, hard or soft coal, coke or cobs. IS 4 FT. 8 IN. HIGH, 23x23 in. on bottom, heavy castiron, 16 IN. FIRE POT, 6 in. pipe, mounted with 18-gauge smooth steel draw; has shaking and dumping center grate for coal, double circular wood grate, constructed so that the fire can be kept under complete control; large ash pan, large feed doors. Ash pit doors swing on hinge, check drafts on collar and feed doors. SEND US $1.00 as evidence of good faith and we will ship the heater by freight. If upon examination you are satisfied it is A PHENOMINAL BARGAIN, pay the agent the balance ($7.65) and charges and it is yours. We suggest you send remittance in full with order as by so doing you save the expense of the C. O. D. and return charges on money to us. FREE 132 PAGE CATALOGUE ON STOVES FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.

THE QUEEN CABINET CO. DEPT. B11
232 TO 236 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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is an aspirant for gubernatorial and Presidential nominations.

Johann Most, the New York anarchist and editor of *Freiheit*, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment for printing an article advocating the murder of rulers.

October 15.—The New York State court of appeals grants a new trial to Roland B. Molineux, on the ground that illegal evidence was admitted in his last trial.

The Episcopal House of Deputies at San Francisco fails to concur with the House of Bishops in regard to the new marriage and divorce canon, and the old one remains in force.

The New York Bar Association declares that Mayor Van Wyck is unfit to hold judicial office.

October 16.—The American Bankers' Association, in session at Milwaukee, is addressed by Secretary Gage.

October 18.—The announcement that Booker T. Washington dined with the President at the White House arouses spirited discussion in the press, and is severely condemned by several Southern papers.

October 19.—The Republicans of Ohio formally open their state campaign, Senators Foraker and Hanna and Governor Nash making speeches in a great demonstration in Delaware; Senator Hanna denies the rumor that he intends to retire from politics.

Yale University begins the celebration of its 200th anniversary with commemorative services in the churches of New Haven.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

October 18.—*Philippines:* Four hundred bolomen attack forty-six American soldiers of Company E, Ninth Infantry, in Samar, killing ten, wounding six others, and being themselves repulsed with a loss of about one hundred.

October 20.—A plot to slaughter another garrison of Ninth Regiment men on the island of Samar is discovered; reinforcements are being rushed to Samar, and an active campaign against the islanders is begun.

The "Little Indian" has on a new collar. It is called the

"Tomnus"

and can be bought of all good dealers for 15c.—2 for 25c. Present this advertisement to your dealer and he will give you, mounted on handsome gray mat,

Full-Length Picture

FREE

of the "Little Indian," ready to frame and without advertising matter. Size 10 x 13 inches.

"Little Indian"

Collars — Cuffs — Shirts

are the best made at any price. We challenge a test

If your dealer does not keep "Little Indian" goods, write us and we will furnish name of one who does, where the picture can be obtained without trouble.

Catalogue of Styles mailed FREE

H. C. Curtis & Co.

TROY, N. Y.

Aluminum Playing Cards

HANDSOME, NOVEL, DURABLE.

Printed in four colors; handsomely designed backs. Practical—light and can be washed. Suitable for **Christmas gifts or prizes.** Each pack in a fine case. Price, $1.00.

ALUMINUM MFG. CO.,
TWO RIVERS, - - WISCONSIN.

The combined non-halation and orthochromatic qualities of

Kodak Films

make them in every way superior to glass plates for winter landscape work.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Kodaks,
$5.00 to $35.00.
Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.

Rochester, N. Y.

The Food Value of.....

WHEATLET

is surprising to one who hasn't studied the subject. It is a perfectly balanced grain food—makes muscle for the athlete—nourishes the invalid; gives bone and nerve to children.

Wheatlet
A Delicate and Delicious BREAKFAST FOOD
A Complete NATURAL PRODUCT of the WHOLE of the WHEAT
THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO
LOCKPORT, N.Y.U.S.A.

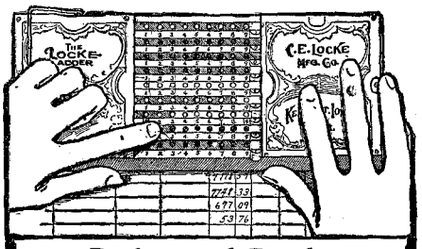
Wheatlet

contains all the gluten and phosphates of wheat, discarding the irritating outer coat which is *woody* and indigestible. Sold in 2 lb. packages. If your grocer does not keep *Wheatlet* have him order some for you, or send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. There is but one *Wheatlet*. Avoid substitutes.

THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Booklet on the value of wheat as food mailed free on request.



Professional People.

Attorneys, Physicians and Clergymen are relieved of the many details connected with their profession and business by using

The Locke Adder.

It is particularly adapted to their requirements as well as to the busy business man's.

The Locke Adder is the fastest, simplest, handiest, most practical and durable low priced calculating machine.

No business or professional office complete without it. Adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides. Easily learned—lasts a lifetime. "It's more rapid than you and always accurate."

Quickly Pays for Itself.

Ensures accuracy, releases from mental strain. Adds all columns simultaneously. Capacity 999,999,999. An unsolicited letter:

"When one cannot afford to pay several hundred dollars for an adding machine, the Locke Adder is a most satisfactory substitute.

It is a valuable aid to the busy accountant, and as this useful machine can be had for only $5.00 one should be in every business office."

Very respectfully,
JOE LEE JAMESON, State Rev. Agent, Austin, Tex.

Price $5.00 prepaid. Descriptive booklet FREE. Agents Wanted.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Ia.

$1.00 Per Section (Without Doors) and upward, according to style and finish, buys the

"Macey"
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

the only kind having **absolutely NON-BINDING and SELF-DISAPPEARING DOORS** (PATENTED).

Shipped **"On Approval,"** subject to return at our expense if not found in every way the most perfect and the handsomest sectional bookcase ever offered. **Ask for Catalogue No. P 1.**

The FRED MACEY CO. Ltd. Makers of High Grade Office & Library Furniture, **Grand Rapids, Mich.**
Branches: New York, 292-295 Broadway; Boston, 17 Federal St.; Philadelphia, 1413 Chestnut St.; Chicago, N. Y. Life Bldg. Pan-American Exposition Exhibit, Section 0 0, Manufacturers' Bldg.

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CHESS.

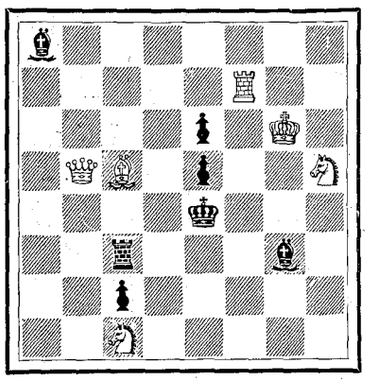
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 601.

By DR. F. B. FEAST.

From *The Weekly Times*, London.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

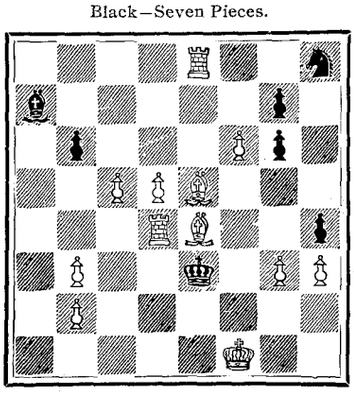
b 7; 5 R 2; 4 p 1 K 1; 1 Q B 1 p 2 S; 4 k 3; 2 r 3 b 1; 2 p 5; 2 S 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 602.

First Prize, *Wiener Schachzeitung* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

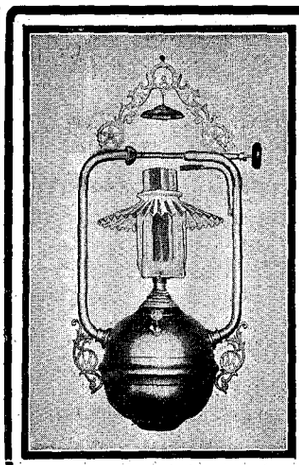
4 R 2 s; b 5 p 1; 1 p 3 P p 1; 2 PP B 3; 3 R B 2 p; 1 P 2 k 1 PP; 1 P 6; 5 K 2.

White mates in three moves.

In this Tourney there were 119 problems entered, and the judges were Hugo Fändrich, Albert Kauders, and Carl Schlechter. "Tis a very great victory for the blind problematist that, of the distinguished company of famed composers—Feigl, Pradignat, Mach, Erlin, Nemo, Colpa, Schiffer, Marin, Vetesnik, Kondelik, Jespersen, Ros, Westbury, Galitzky, and many others—he should take the first place. *The B. C. M.*, in giving the award of *The Birmingham Daily Post* Tourney, says: "A. F. Mackenzie nets the first wot prizes, a feat which is becoming quite the thing with him."

Anarchy and Chess

In noticing the Annual Tournament of the New York State Chess-Association, held this year in Buffalo, *The B. C. M.* (October), expresses its "horror and sympathy with our American brethren, on account of the terrible event which has since then taken place. It is not for us to dwell upon the political aspects of this sad occur-



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M. & M. Incandescent Gasoline Gas Lamp

The best on the market; approved by Insurance Underwriters; absolutely safe; cheaper and better than electricity or ordinary coal gas. No dirt, smoke, or odor: Portable. Simple; easily taken care of; nothing to get out of order. **Every lamp guaranteed.** Send for circulars and testimonials. Reliable agents wanted. Territory protected. Write at once. Good opportunity.

ACORN BRASS COMPANY,
18 Jefferson St., Chicago.

Ralston Health Shoes $4.

are stylish—they fit—and they are excellently well made, with an idea, on special lasts, from the best attainable material. Do all shoes look alike to you? There's a difference in style—more difference in fit most of all in the way they're made.

THE "SHOE WITH AN IDEA"—SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

It tells you of twenty styles, eight toe-shapes, six leathers—also about the unique construction of the water-proof sole on all winter-weight shoes; also about our anatomical lasts. Our shoes need no "breaking-in"

We have a local agent in almost every place, who carries a full line. Send to us for his name if you do not know it. In places where we have no representative, WE SELL BY MAIL and guarantee a perfect fit. Thousands of pairs sold this way every year with scarcely a single complaint. *Shoes for men and women.* Send for measurement blanks. It will be worth your while. We guarantee to please you in fit and appearance or return your money without argument. You run no risk in any way. *Mention this publication.*

The Ralston Health Shoemakers, Campello, Mass.

Regal SHOES, For Men—For Women. $3.50

SAVE SHOE MONEY

We send you free, a catalog of Regal Shoes—the best shoes possible to make at any price, and sold direct from tannery to wearer for $3.50 a pair (men's and women's). They equal shoe-store shoes costing $6.00 or $7.00 or $8.00 and are sold by mail with the distinct understanding that if they are not perfectly satisfactory in every way when received, you may return them for exchange or we will cheerfully refund your money. We have 42 stores of our own; 12 of them in New York where shoe styles are determined and where more Regals are worn than any other shoe. **A postal card request will bring our new catalog—free.**

L. C. BLISS & CO., M. O. Box 205, Boston, Mass.

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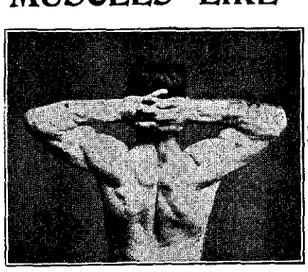

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Health, Beauty, Longevity result from the use of

DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER

For athlete or invalid, complete Home Gymnasium takes six inch floor room, scientific, durable cheap. The best tonic for a brain worker ever invented; indorsed by physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors. Send to-day for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge.

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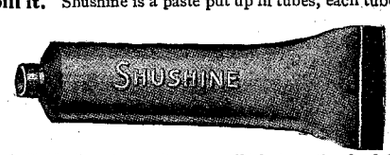
SHUSHINE A PERFECT DRESSING

It can be carried in your grip, trunk or pocket **you can't spill it.** Shushine is a paste put up in tubes, each tube in



an individual carton. It makes all black leather look like Patent Leather. Keeps Patent Leather, Enamel and Corona Kid looking just as good as new **It never cracks or forms a crust.** Keeps the leather soft and pliable; after three or four applications occasional rubbing will keep the shoes polished for weeks. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts.

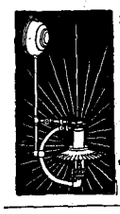
If there is no agent in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of price, 25 cts.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO., Brockton, Mass.

A PERFECT FORM.

Send for the "Standard Chart of Physical Culture." Hang it on the wall of your bed-chamber. It shows you by carefully prepared illustrations and instructions how to develop your body to the ideal of perfection. Sent for 10 cents in stamps or silver. State sex.

FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE
Dept. M, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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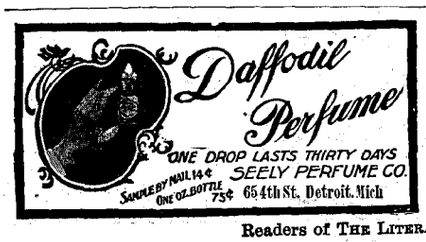
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. **Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.



Every Man that Shaves owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.

The Natural Body Brace advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy; gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.

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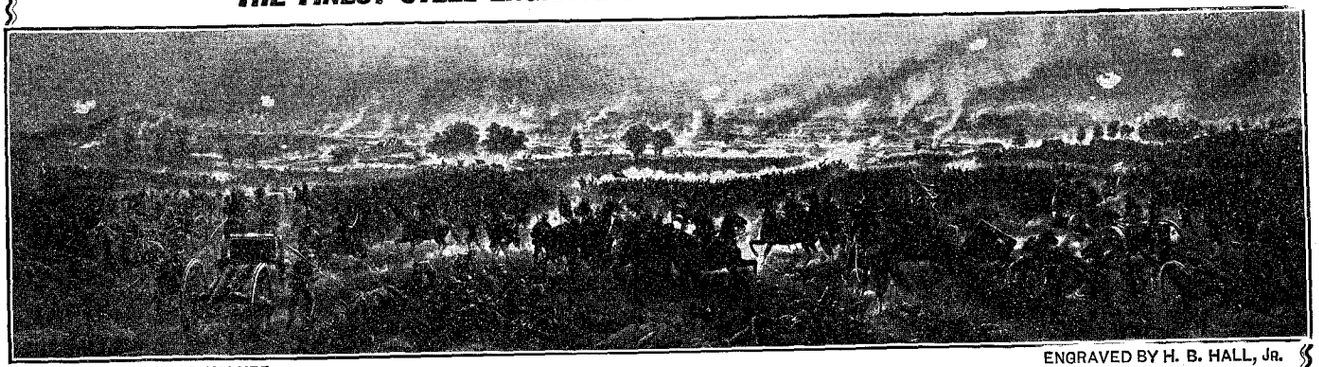
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

SENT ON APPROVAL TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE — A MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY GIFT

THE FINEST STEEL ENGRAVING THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN



PAINTED BY JAMES WALKER — ENGRAVED BY H. B. HALL, JR.

Congress voted **$50,000.00** to pay for making this famous masterpiece. Colonel Bachelder, the historian and military topographer of the United States for this battlefield, spent **12** years in collecting data and producing this engraving. One thousand (1000) officers, including **47** generals, met the artist on the battlefield to confer and secure absolute accuracy of arrangement. The picture represents **five** miles of battlefield—the movements and position of the troops are truthfully shown. It is on heavy Steel Plate Paper, 24 by 42 inches in size. **Generals Meade, Hancock, Longstreet,** and others, who helped to make this picture, have testified to its absolute correctness. **The edition is limited and the present prices will soon be doubled.** With each engraving we send an outline Key giving **200** references, showing locations of the **Generals, Corps, Divisions, Regiments, Companies, Cavalry, Infantry,** and **Artillery** at time of Pickett's charge.

Special Prices on Easy Payments

India Proof (very limited edition on superb India Paper) **$15.00**

Plain Proof (on Heavy Steel Plate Paper) **$5.00**

Ten per cent. discount for cash with order.

From one of many letters:

"I paid $100.00 for this engraving some years ago. It is worth it." HENRY PETERSON.

Fill out this Coupon and mail to-day. Date.....1901

To HISTORICAL ART CO., Dept. L. D, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Send me, express paid, Bachelder's steel engraving, "Battle of Gettysburg," Plain Proof Edition. If as represented, I agree to pay $1.00 in five days and $1.00 each month thereafter for four months. If not as represented, the engraving to be returned.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....State.....

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If India Proof is ordered, change 4 months to 14 months.

rence. That has already been done in newspapers and speeches. But Chess-players, at any rate, are utterly opposed to anarchy and its cowardly proceedings. The game of Chess is one of law and order; it recognizes differences in rank and position, all uniting and working together for one common but no selfish end; and, tho that end has to be gained by the similitude of battle, it is by fair and open fighting, and lends no countenance, whatever, to the methods of the miserable, dastardly assassin, who has peace on his lips and war in his heart and who approaches you offering the right hand of friendship, while with the left he covertly deals the death-blow."

Solution of Problems.

No. 595.

Key-move, R—B 6.

No. 596.

1. R—Q Kt 3 / R x R (Kt 3)	2. B—Q 4 ! / Any	3. B or R mates	
1. ..... / R—R 3 ch	2. R x R / Any	3. B or R mates	

Other variations depend on these.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; M. C. Brown, Brooklyn; D., Deer Lodge, Mont.; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. C. U., Hanover, Va.; Dr. H. S. L., Chicago.

595 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; H. L., Philadelphia; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; R. H. R., Boyce, Va.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; F. E. C., Antwerp, N. Y.

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(596): "Novelty and oddity are its chief charms; while the setting is very clever, it would be well to substitute a black P for the white P on K Kt 5."—H. W. B.; "A delightful little novelty, tho marred by mates on 2d, which, however, are not serious blemishes"—M. M.; "Quite simple"—G. D.; "It were easy to see *what* had to be done, but hard to find the *what*"—A. K.; "Ingenious and unique"—J. G. L.; "A gem of first water. Original in conception and charming in execution"—W. R. C.; "The key neatly provides for the fine strategy of the B. A notable feature is the nearly exact equality of force engaged"—J. H. S.; "An interesting novelty, but not difficult"—G. P.; "Not much left after the key is found"—O. C. B.; "White's second move, first var., B—Q 4, makes a Chess-poem. The position is exquisite. Mr. Bampton is to be congratulated"—F. L. H.; "This is a *thematique*, or, a problem with a theme. The only difficult thing about it is to find the square on which to put the R"—H. S. L.

Some of our solvers found 596 "easy" and "simple," and yet the majority of those who attempted the solution failed. Almost every possible move was tried as the key.

The Coe problem (given in notation) is solved by Kt—R 4, and in the opinion of our solvers is more worthy of first prize than 587.

The Morphy (?) end-game begins with Q—B 7 ch.

In addition to those reported, H. L. and W. H. Sexton, Detroit, and W. L. Greer, Cleveland, got 593.

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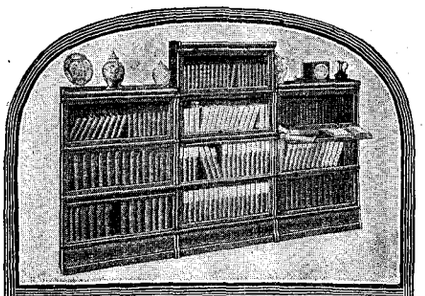

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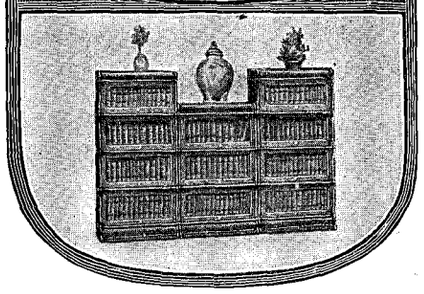

The Gledhill Attack.

French Defense.

	WRIGHT. *White.*	MICHAEL. *Black.*		WRIGHT. *White.*	MICHAEL. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 3	11	Castles (f)	P—Q 5
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12	Kt x Q P! (g)	P x Kt
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	13	B x P	Kt x B
4	P—K 5 (a)	K Kt—Q 2	14	B—Kt 5 ch	Kt x B (h)
5	Q-Kt 4 (b)	P—Q B 4	15	R x Q ch	K x R
6	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16	Kt x Kt	B—Q 2 (i)
7	B-K 3 (c)	P x P	17	Q—B 7 ch	K—K sq
8	Kt x Q P	K Kt x P	18	R-K sq ch	B—K 3 (j)
9	Q—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3 (d)	19	Q x Kt P	Resigns (k)
10	Kt-Kt 5(e)	P—K 4			

Notes.

(a) Usually the move here is B—K Kt 5, or B—Q 3; but the text-move is necessary in this attack.

(b) This is the "Gledhill Attack." Mr. Walter Gledhill, in *The B. C. M.* (July), gives his reasons for this move: "1. P—B 4 is not good, the White Q B being at home. 2. The weak state of Black's K wing invites the entry of the White Q, which can not be dislodged without causing a serious breach in Black's defenses. 3. Q—Kt 4 permits such a rapid development of White's forces that the loss of a Pawn may well be risked."

(c) Really the key-move of the subsequent combination.

(d) This attempt to develop the K B proves his downfall. P—K R 3 should have been played, preventing 10 Kt—Kt 5.

(e) There doesn't seem to be any satisfactory answer to this move. If 10.., Q Kt—K 4; 11 P—B 4, Kt—B 3; 12 P—B 5, K Kt—K 4; 13 B—K B 4, B—Q 3; 14 Kt x B ch, Q x Kt; 15 B—Q Kt 5, etc.

(f) White can play at once Kt x Q P, but he has something better.

(g) It will not do to play 12 B x P and give up only one piece, for: 12 B x P, Kt x B; 13 Kt x Kt, P x Kt, and, in the event of Black 14.., K—K 2, White can not play Q—K 3.

(h) If 14.., K—K 2; 15 Q—K 3 ch, etc. K R—K sq ch will not do.

(i) An attempt to develop the Bs, and get the Rs into play.

(j) If 18.., B—K 2; 19 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 20 Q x B, etc.

(k) The R must go to Q sq, or Q x R ch. Hence 19.., R—Q sq; 20 Kt—B 7 ch, K—K 2; 21 Kt x B ch, R—Q 2; 22 Kt—B 5 ch, K—B 3; 23 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 4; 24 Kt—K 4 ch, K—R 3; and White mates in three moves?

If Black plays 6.., P x P, which is probably his best move, this continuation follows: 7 Kt x P, Kt x K P; 8 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 3; 9 B—Kt 5, B—Q 2; 10 B x Kt, Kt x B; 11 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5, R—B sq; 12 B—B 4. Now what is Black's best move?

A Wonderful Boy.

The following game was played by a boy seven years of age, Master George W. Wolfe, of London; and a very remarkable fact is that he learned the moves of chess in January last. Now see what this boy, seven years of age, with not a year's knowledge of the game, can do:

Four Knights Game.

	G. W. WOLFE. *White.*	X. Y. *Black.* (Remove Q.)		G. W. WOLFE. *White.*	X. Y. *Black.* (Remove Q.)
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	13	Kt—Q 5	Kt x Kt
2	Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14	Q x Kt	R—Kt sq
3	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	15	Kt x R P	B—Kt 2
4	B—B 4	B—B 4	16	Q—Kt 5!	P—Q 4
5	Castles	Kt—Q R 4	17	P—Kt 3?	P—Q B 3
6	B—K 2	P—Q Kt 3	18	B—K B 4	R—Q sq
7	P—Q 4	P x P	19	Q R-Q sq!	B—R sq
8	Kt x P	Castles	20	Kt x P	Kt x Kt
9	Q—Q 3	P—K Kt 3?	21	R x P	R x R
10	P—Q Kt 3	R—K sq	22	Q x R	R—K sq
11	R—K sq	P—Q 3	23	B—B 4	R—K B sq
12	Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5!	R—K 2	24	B—K R 6	Kt—K 2
			25	Q—K 5	Resigns.

It may be that Black did not always make the best moves, but he never had a ghost of a chance. And this is really marvelous play by so young a lad against an experienced player.—Score and information from *The B. C. M.*

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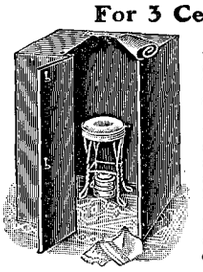

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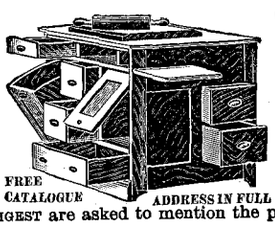

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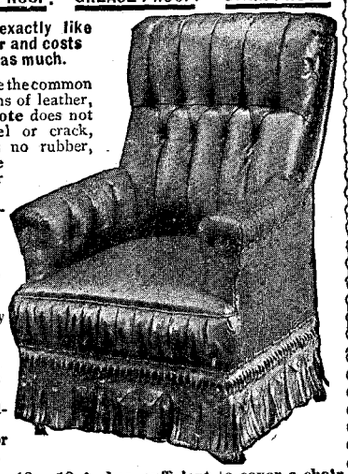

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